Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1863. NUMBER 28.

THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL ROSECRANS.

Elsewhere, we print a long and detailed letter from the New York *Tribune*, touching the removal of Gen. Rosecrans. The writer—"Agate,"—is a well informed and reliable man, far removed from the class of sensation correspondents who never lay him to truth, and whose end is only to provoke excitement. His letter may be looked upon as stating the case of the Administration against Rosecrans, with both defense as the conduct of the latter is capable of. It gives a full and clear statement of the inception, rise, progress, and culmination of the difficulties between the General and the War Department. The stories of drunkenness, opium eating, epileptic fits, mental disease and religious depression, are set down as malicious fabrications, while the real cause of the removal, as developed in the letter, may be briefly summed up as follows:

1. His delay after the battle of Stone River, from New Year's until June, when a movement of his army would have relieved our forces both in East and West.

2. Another delay after the occupation of Tullahoma of a month and a half, which gave rise to a sharp and even bitter correspondence between Rosecrans and the Department, tending to widen the breach between them.

3. His military management of the Chickamauga campaign, the grounds for complaint in which will be found detailed at some length in the letter.

4. Leaving the army in the crisis of the battle of Chickamauga and "stampeding" to Chattanooga upon the reports of stragglers that Negley's troops upon the extreme left had been routed.

5. The contraction of his lines within Chattanooga and the abandonment of Lookout Mountain, by which he gave up his communications upon the south side of the Tennessee.

6. The last charge is complicity with Col. Truesdail of the Army Police, who is charged with being a disreputable officer, and a disagreement between himself and Gen. Grant.

These counts make the indictment against Gen. Rosecrans upon which the War Department have adjudged him incompetent for the military management of the Army of the Cumberland, and relieved him of his command. We commend the letter to our readers as giving seemingly a fair, impartial statement of the case.

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And a word to the whites: Here is a people long oppressed and literally downtrodden,—slaves in the South and pariahs in the Free States,—just beginning to struggle for recognition as men. There is little reason in the past why they should fight our battles or lay down their lives that our country be free. They owe us neither gratitude nor affection; but their oppressors are ranked up against them, hope of winning a place for their children in the future urges them on, and they are willing to spring to arms! There is moral sublimity in the sacrifice that they make. There is down-right heroism, thrice ennobled by their forgiveness, in their resolves to hazard all for the country's sake. Be men, oh white folks, and bid them God speed, not in good words alone, though they go far, but in substantial helps that shall make them all they ask to become!

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The Government of the United States, having taken into its armies soldiers of African descent, and having declared in the most solemn manner that it would protect them and their officers in all the rights and privileges due to prisoners of war wherever they should be so unfortunate as to fall alive into the hands of their enemies, is asked by the rebel authorities to recede from this cardinal point. Upon the refusal of the War Department to entertain the atrocious proposition or abandoning to slavery or death those who are shedding their blood in our behalf, the exchange of prisoners has ceased. To carry their point the rebels have now resorted to a crime unparalleled in war or peace—that of starving the white prisoners in their hands, for the purpose of exciting the sympathies of their friends in the North, that we shall be willing to purchase their deliverance at the price of leaving the colored prisoners and their white officers to any fate which the sham oligarchy may mete out to them. In such a crisis there is but one course to pursue, and that is *to retaliate in kind*. Dreadful as is the thought that any person should suffer from hunger in a land filled with bread, we cannot avoid the responsibility of consenting to the starvation of our own brothers if we hesitate to apply this potent remedy to their distress. Let notice be served on the Richmond authorities that on a certain day, not too far distant, half rations will be issued to the prisoners in our hands, to be followed by quarter rations, if the barbarian practice, which they have commenced, be not immediately desisted from. The country will sustain this determination of the Government, and will not sustain any policy less decided. If there be not food enough in the South, we can and will send enough to supply our own wants. If this does not put an end to their sufferings from the pangs of hunger, let an application of the same torments be made to the twelve thousand, more or less, of rebel prisoners in our hands.

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The Copperhead chorus of triumph over the decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, pronouncing the Conscription Act unconstitutional, will be short lived. The Court consists of five members, three of whom, Lowrie, Thompson and Woodward, secession sympathizers of the worst description, declare the Act unconstitutional.

One of the three copperheads is Judge Woodward, who ran for Governor, and has been repudiated by 10,000 majority. The other two Judges are, Strong, a War Democrat of the Jackson school, and Read, an unconditional Unionist. Two for him, and one against, promised by a less majority, but that majority will be immediately reversed, as Woodward's time is almost out, and he will be succeeded by Judge Agnew, a Radical, just elected; therefore, when the next case is brought before the Court, the dialogal decision will be promptly reversed. But in any event, the Judges of a State Court have no legal right or authority to nullify an act of Congress, by declaring it unconstitutional,—that power is reposed in the Supreme Court of the United States. The very most the copperhead trio could accomplish would be, to bring the Sheriffs of copperhead counties of Pennsylvania in collision with the United States Provost Marshals.

The grounds on which these friends of Jeff. Davis base their decision, are as pueile as they are illogical in purpose. The Constitution explicitly declares that Congress shall have power "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;" and to pass "all laws which may be necessary and proper" for that purpose. But these copperhead Judges, in order to make out a case with which to embarrass the Government and help its enemies, decide that *forced recruiting* is not a "necessary and proper" mode of exercising this power by Congress, because the words of the Constitution are "for calling forth the *militia*, and *conscripts* are not *militia*.

The poorest shyster that pettifogs before Police Courts would be ashamed to put such a construction on the Constitution,—especially with that other clause of the Constitution staring him in the face, which ordains that "Congress shall have power "*to raise and support armies*,"—a power that is unrestricted by any qualifications or modifications whatsoever. Those copperhead Judges would never have dreamed of forcing such a preposterous construction but for their desire to strike a blow at the power of the Government to carry on the war. It was a fire-in-the-rear for the benefit of Jeff. Davis and his confederate rebels. A few days after the battle of Gettysburg, one of the disloyal trio,—Judge Woodward, while on the way to the battlefield, in his conversation with loyal persons, spoke of the Federal troops as "your soldiers," and declared that he had no sympathy or choice between the combatants! It was by that man, and two more like him, that the conscription act was pronounced unconstitutional. The opinion is worthy of no more respect than if uttered by the editors of the Chicago *Times*, Richmond *Enquirer* and Charleston *Mercury*.

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In the recent election held in this State, several Representatives in Congress who were elected last fall, find themselves without a constituency, or at least such an one as they will fairly represent. We suppose requesting these men to obey or resign would be idle words. They will not give the matter any consideration. It is not their style. The first man is JAMES C. ALLEN, who was elected to represent the State at large. The majority against him to-day is about 35,000. The next man is CHARLES M. HARRIS, of the 4th district. The majority against him in his district foots up about 1,100. The next man the people have condemned, and very decidedly, is JOHN R. EDEN, of the 7th district. The majority against him reaches 2,500. JOHN T. STUART, the copperhead from the 8th district, is the next sufferer. The blow he gets is a crusher. The people of the 8th district, by 3,000 majority, declare him unfit to represent loyal men in Congress. Every county in his district, with the single exception of Woodford, gives a decided majority against him. ANTHONY L. KNAPP, of the 10th district, who went in by 6,500 majority, has barely escaped a scalping. WILLIAM R. MORRISON wakes up and finds a surplus of 3,500 of his constituents against him. We have not returns enough to determine just how the 13th (Egyptian) district has gone, but we should not be surprised to find that Mr. JOSH ALLEN, one of the putative fathers of the "Northwestern Confederacy with New England left out in the cold," was in the same boat with the others who have been condemned by their constituents for their votes. The list thus far stands, not more than four, (perhaps only three) of the copperhead Representatives of this State will go to Washington this winter with the endorsement of the freemen of their districts.

SETTLING DECEASED SOLDIERS' ACCOUNTS.

The machinery of the Circumlocution Office is always provoking to the applicant, and causes delays which many times absolutely prevent the rendering of simple justice. Especially is it manifested in the outrageous delay which obtains in settling the accounts of deceased officers.

As the Auditor's office is now managed, the widow of the officer or soldier killed in battle, with many month's pay due her, may be suddenly left without a dollar to purchase mourning or transport the remains of her husband. She applies to the War Department and receives the information that from fourteen to sixteen months must elapse from the time of making application for pay due the killed in battle before the money can be possibly obtained by such representatives. Therefore, the widow of the soldier killed at Chickamauga, in September, 1863, must wait until January, 1865, before she can obtain the pay due her. In the Navy Department, pay can be obtained immediately by the heir, literally without waiting a minute. Is not the soldier's widow as proper a creditor as the sailor's? Why this unfair discrimination? Among the very first duties of Congress at the coming session, should be the passage of an act compelling the War Department to place soldiers' widows upon the same basis as sailors'. There is no reason why preference should be shown.

EGYPT.

We give the full vote of the recent election, from a number of counties in that part of our State south of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, which is understood to be the classic ground of Egypt, compared with the vote of last year. It will be seen that the vote, notwithstanding the unimportance of these simple county elections, is almost as large as that of last year, when State officers and members of Congress were elected. In every instance, with a single exception, the Union vote is largely increased, while a corresponding decrease is visible in the copperhead vote, showing conclusively that a healthy change is going on in the convictions of the people of that part of our State:

	1863.		1862.	
	Union.	Cop.	Union.	Cop.
Franklin	954	747	952	593
Monroe	470	387	443	1,004
Jefferson	1,735	1,135	1,787	1,264
Lawrence	906	718	972	1,000
St. Clair	3,600	1,000	3,527	3,571
Richland	630	776	417	1,161
Wayne	1,000	967	611	1,170
Washington	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Perry	907	494	599	749
	9,961	7,800	6,309	10,550

Total vote this year, 16,611. Total vote in 1862, 16,919. Union majority now, 881. Copperhead majority last year, 1,324. Union gain, in eight counties, 3,014. These are the only Egyptian counties in which we have the full vote. We have reports that Clinton, Marion, Edwards, Johnson, Alexander, and several others of the Egyptian counties, have given Union majorities, and we shouldn't wonder if that region of country had really gone for the Union against the copperheads, in event that any reports could be made up from those counties. In the Chicago district, proper, by a large majority, the vote is immediately reversed, and the Union majority will be immediately reversed, as Woodward's time is almost out, and he will be succeeded by Judge Agnew, a Radical, just elected; therefore, when the next case is brought before the Court, the dialogal decision will be promptly reversed. But in any event, the Judges of a State Court have no legal right or authority to nullify an act of Congress, by declaring it unconstitutional,—that power is reposed in the Supreme Court of the United States. The very most the copperhead trio could accomplish would be, to bring the Sheriffs of copperhead counties of Pennsylvania in collision with the United States Provost Marshals.

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Wants.

WANTED—A gentleman of good ...

WANTED—A man of ...

WANTED—To Dye ...

WANTED—Ten good ...

WANTED—A Copyist, ...

WANTED—Dwellings, Houses, and ...

WANTED—A strictly ...

WANTED—To invest $10,000 ...

WANTED—A situation by ...

WANTED—A Cutter, by a man ...

WANTED—An American lady ...

WANTED—A middle aged man ...

WANTED.—Employment. ...

WANTED—Lands in Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Oregon and Missouri. Persons having lands to sell in the above States can find ...

WANTED—Assistance as Printer ...

WANTED—By a middle aged ...

WANTED—By a young lady, ...

WANTED—By a young man of ...

WANTED—By a young lady, ...

WANTED—A man of energy ...

WANTED—An unmarried man ...

WANTED—A good Tin Roofer, ...

WANTED—To purchase a Dwelling ...

WANTED—A good kitchen girl. ...

WANTED—An Assistant Book-keeper for the winter. One who writes a good hand, conversant in figures and can do up will receive ...

WANTED—A heavy two horse ...

WANTED—Canvassers to take ...

WANTED—$75 a Month. ...

WANTED—Agents to sell the ...

WANTED.—Attention Minstrel ...

WANTED—Agents. $30 per ...

WANTED—Several good boys ...

WANTED—A man of energy ...

WANTED—Agents. Something ...

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DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY
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A Schofield Trick Defeated.

Gen. Schofield is working desperately to enable the copperhead members of the Missouri Legislature to elect one copperhead and one Claybank Unite dStates Senator.

A bargain had been patched up between certain parties on the copperhead side and certain parties on the Claybank side, whereby the Secessionists, upon the principle of a division of plunder were to be divided between them. The negotiators in this trade, however, concluded they would not be strong enough to make their corrupt combination successful unless a portion of the members who were too honest to sell out, and would consequently oppose any such arrangement, could be cheated out of their places and votes. The plan referred to was hit upon as the means of keeping seven or eight radicals away, without whom the bargain and sale could not be made to control the Legislature and consummated the contemplated job. It was clever trick. It was very ingeniously arranged. The world was to be given to understand that Secretary Stanton was the author of the order, so that if the radicals complained of not getting fair play, they would be told that their own man—the Secretary of War—a radical, was to blame.

Thereupon Schofield issued an order forbidding such officers as were members of the Legislature to be in attendance, while at the same time Gamble took steps to secure the attendance of the copperhead members who belonged to the State Militia.

But this artful and corrupt scheme of Schofield and Gamble got knocked on the head. The following dispatch from Secretary Stanton will explain how it happened.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 10.

Hon. HENRY T. BLOW:

Your dispatch of yesterday is before me. No order has been made by this Department prohibiting Legislative or militia officers who are members of the Missouri Legislature. On the contrary, it has been the uniform practice of the Department to grant leaves of absence to officers who are members of State Legislatures or Congress, to enable them to discharge their legislative functions. You are directed to grant immediate furlough for similar purposes to any officers of your command who are members of the Legislature of Missouri, to enable them to attend the session of that body.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

You will please give the name of any officers, and the regiment to which they belong, who are members of the Legislature, to whom furloughs have been refused, or for whom they are desired.

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Secretary of War.

An Unconditional Union Paper at Louisville.

The slaveholders of Kentucky hold, says a cotemporary, on to their human chattels with a tenacious clutch. It is no exaggeration to say that that people would go through fire and before the preservation of the National Government. The Louisville *Journal* is the tomatical organ of these ultra slaveholders. It assails with bitterness and abuse the Proclamation of Emancipation, though Kentucky is excepted from the operation of that instrument. It denounces in unsparing terms, and sounds with tribald jeers, the enlistment of colored soldiers; it opposes the co-operation the radicals of Missouri, and all anti-slavery men and movements generally. It will save the Government with slavery, but it will save slavery at any cost or hazard. It has no sympathy with the great Union party of the loyal States, but it did manifest its sympathy with the Vallandigham party in Ohio, and the Horatio Seymour and the pure-and-ever increasing rebellion in St. Domingo. This fear has taken a visible form, in the publication of a paper for the Union negro. The population is, in fact, alarming the negroes by their untimely and unnecessary fears, and the consequence is, that in the cities and villages of that district, and planters are daily expecting revolts on their estates."

The 8th Illinois Re-enlisted for the War.

A private letter from Capt. Ludlam, of the 8th Illinois cavalry, dated the 8th, informs us that the gallant fighting old 8th have re-enlisted for three years or during the war, by a two thirds vote of the regiment. It is expected that under a recent rule of the War Department, the 8th will shortly come home to recruit.

The Baltimore *American* conceives the result of the recent election in Maryland to mean that the State has "deliberately and solemnly proclaimed her purpose to march in the front rank, hereafter, of those great and free commonwealths, whose advance in all that characterizes true greatness has been the wonder of the age." It urges those opposed to the march of freedom there to recognize the fact in the case, and to take measures to adapt everything to suit the new condition of things so clearly indicated, as "hence the next season for planting comes round, the bulk of compulsory labor in the State will have absolutely vanished."

When Gen. Jeff. Thompson arrived at Pilot Knob, after his capture, he expressed himself much dissatisfied with the conduct of the people of Southeast Missouri in not remaining true to the rebel cause. "Two years ago," said Jeff., "they were as plucky as need be. On my big tide of 1,000 I wanted to them whenever I got a chance, and told them to keep up good courage. I thought they would be all right, but d—n them, they had to take out their note-books to see which oath of allegiance they took last."

The copperheads who make so much noise about soldiers being permitted to vote, seem to think that the only right of the soldier which they are bound to respect, is the right to shoot and be shot at; and a man who is willing to die that his country may live, is unfitted to declare through the ballot-box who shall administer the precious legacy which he is to leave for his children, consecrated as it is by his blood, and glorified as it will be by his devoted patriotism.

Hon. Simon Cameron recently appeared in the United States District Court, in Baltimore, to respond to the civil suits brought against him by Wm. H. Canfield, John W. Davis, and Charles Howard, Police Commissioners at Baltimore, while he was Secretary of War. They claim damages for illegal arrest and imprisonment, being martyrs in the same category with Edson B. Olds. The proceedings were delayed, by some irregularities in the entries upon the trial docket.

SOLDIERS' VOTE.—The Pennsylvania regiments under Gen. Burnside held an election on the 13th of October last, to express their choice for Governor. The result was as follows:

	Curtin.	Woodward.
Forty-eighth	200	11
Fifty-first	301	9
Hundredth	269	2
Total	772	37

Massachusetts returns are in from all but twelve towns. Governor Andrews has 60,342; Paine, 38,800; Andrew's majority, 40,762.

RESIGNED.—The Keokuk *Gate City* says General Tuttle of Iowa has tendered his resignation and will return home as soon as it is accepted.

Union Generals Killed During the War.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the Union Generals who have died or been killed in battle since the war commenced:

Gen. Spencer, Maine, died.
Gen. Berry, Maine, killed.
Gen. Lander, Massachusetts, died.
Gen. Lincoln, Massachusetts, died.
Gen. Whipple, Massachusetts, killed.
Gen. Reynolds, Pennsylvania, killed.
Gen. Robinson, Rhode Island, killed.
Gen. Lyon, Connecticut, killed.
Gen. Mansfield, Connecticut killed.
Gen. Sumner, New York, died.
Gen. Slocum, New York, died.
Gen. Kirby, New York, killed.
Gen. Sedgwick, New York, killed.
Gen. Cook, New York, killed.
Gen. Bisaker, New York, died.
Gen. Richardson, New York, died.
Gen. Kearney, New Jersey, killed.
Gen. Taylor, New Jersey, killed.
Gen. Reno, Pennsylvania, killed.
Gen. Smith, Pennsylvania, died.
Gen. Klum, Pennsylvania, died.
Gen. Stevens, Pennsylvania, killed.
Gen. Bohlen, Pennsylvania, killed.
Gen. Zook, Pennsylvania, killed.
Gen. Reynolds, Pennsylvania, killed.
Gen. Fairchild, Pennsylvania, died.
Gen. Weed, Pennsylvania, killed.
Gen. Vincent, Pennsylvania, killed.
Gen. Cass, Pennsylvania, killed.
Gen. Terrill, Virginia, killed.
Gen. Jackson, Virginia, killed.
Gen. Garnett, Virginia, killed.
Gen. Gibbon, Virginia, killed.
Gen. Lytle, Ohio, killed.
Gen. Jackson, Pennsylvania, killed.
Gen. Greenwood, Pennsylvania, killed.
Gen. Whiting, Michigan, killed.
Gen. Mitchell, Indiana, died.
Gen. Nelson, Kentucky, killed by Gen. Davis.
Gen. Sill, Ohio, killed.
Gen. Peters, Washington Territory, killed.

Serious Conflagration in Peoria.

On Tuesday evening last, the extensive flouring mill of A. Greene & Co., of Peoria, was destroyed by fire. The alarm was given at 9 o'clock, but it was only a few seconds before the whole building was enveloped in flames. The fire first broke out of the engine room, and only a few minutes after the workmen had left, as they usually worked till nine o'clock. The cause of the fire could not be positively ascertained. The mill was entirely consumed. It was valued at $12,000. The loss is partly covered by insurance of $4,000 in the London and Liverpool Insurance Company. About $2,000 worth of grain was also in the mill at the time, all of which was destroyed. Three houses, two storehouses, and a barn, were also consumed, entailing an additional loss of about $1,000.

The distinguished foreigner, Mr. C. L. Vallandigham, is said to be out of funds, and has landed at Windsor sollelious. The Detroit *Advertiser* says his friends in that city are raising supplies for him to enable him to keep up the style of a first-class martyr. It is being rumored that the situation recently held by Gen. Burnside will be offered to Vallandigham provided prior indictment being a witness of, had he lived to three consecutive ter-

The True Sentiment of Louisiana.

The following extract of a speech delivered before the Union Association of New Orleans, by Mr. J. G. R. Pitkin, on the 24th instant, exhibits the sentiment of the unconditional loyalists of Louisiana touching slavery and the slaveholders' scheme for a reëstablishment of the State:

"Whatever phase certain questions of State Government may assume in these Southern States, however the relation may be finally adjusted of State and Federal Legislation, first and above all towers the grand cardinal idea of a purged and regenerated Union. It is futile to moan and meander over the corpse of a dead slavery—no political galvanism can ever again give it, even the semblance of life. It is idle, nay, it is criminal to debate mere local questions, if those questions tend for a moment to embarrass the great national effort at reëstablishment. It is despicable to agitate mere partisan projects, and stoop to catch at Administration embarrassments. Away with all cliques and parties now, change the partisan battle-cry into the grand, the all-absorbing one, cry for Union, and cast out North and South, Extreme Radicalism and Conservatism, in the shape of prayer and fasting effort must be in behalf of a chastened and re-established nation. And let those who inveigh against the Administration, say malign much more than they ever cared to approach the rebellion, remember that while one mailed hand of this Republic is stretched forth to chastise its covert enemies, the other is registering for ignominy all those who had neither the honor of a man nor the pride of a citizen to value and commend the efforts of our country's true lovers and true workers. That hand has just cast on a Vallandigham, a Woodward and a Tuttle to the dust, and from the hearts of Ohio, Iowa, Indiana and Pennsylvania, has risen an exultant shout of freedom and national devotion. Find treason when and where we may, we can kill either by ballots or bullets."

A Traitor.

The Prof. McCulloch, late of Columbia College, N. Y., and who recently has gone over to the rebel ranks, has been connected with the coast survey of the United States, the Mint at Philadelphia, and Princeton College. After leaving the latter, he was sent by the Government to Cuba, to make investigations concerning the manufacture of sugar. After this he became connected with Columbia College, where he remained until his late and sudden departure for Richmond, where he bore the kind greetings of Fernando Wood & Co., and the other secession sympathizers of New York. The notorious Dick Merrick of Chicago, is a cousin of this traitor and Valandigham was his classmate.

Fatal tragedy in Wabash County.

The Mount Carmel *Register* of the 5th, contains the following reference to an unfortunate affair which occurred in that place:

On Tuesday evening a general affray took place between Messrs. Bowman, Nowlin and G. W. Beare. Revolvers were freely used, several shots were exchanged. Newlin and Beare both received balls, the former passing through the wrist, and received a severe wound in the thigh. Bowman received a ball in the side of the ball. We forbear any comments upon this unfortunate affair until the circumstances connected with it have been fully investigated.

Since the above was in type Mr. Beare has died of his wounds. He expired yesterday at about 11 o'clock a. m. after intense suffering. The deceased leaves an affectionate wife and a large circle of friends to mourn his untimely fate.

Attempted Slave Revolt in Cuba.

A letter from Havana, Nov. 3, in the N. Y. *Herald*, says:

"Our people are beginning to fear a revolt among the negroes, owing to the want of troops all over the island—nearly all our soldiers having been sent to reinforce the powerful and ever increasing rebellion in St. Domingo. This fear has taken a visible form, in the publication of a paper for the Union negro. The population is, in fact, alarming the negroes by their untimely and unnecessary fears, and the consequence is, that in the cities and villages of that district, and planters are daily expecting revolts on their estates."

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Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1863.

PARTY NAMES.

The copperhead press have exhausted the whole vocabulary of party names to find one that would injure the great Republican Union organization, but thus far in vain. Holding fast to principle, and steadily pursuing high and noble aims, it has defied the shafts of calumny, and the derision of nickname. But it is amusing to observe the industry of the copperheads to find and fasten upon it some cognomen that may prove odious. First, *Black* Republican was tried for a long time without paying expenses. "Negro worshippers" was substituted, but this was soon dropped, it being shown that the copperheads themselves worshipped negroes an hundred fold more than did the Republicans. The latter wanted them let alone, and if employed by the whites, to be paid for their labor. There was manifestly no negro worship in this. But the "Democrats" would not let them alone, but monopolized them wholly, and stuck to them closer than a brother; called them a "divine institution," and went into the amalgamation business so extensively, that at length it became hard to find a pure blooded African. So that name had to be dropped from the very absurdity of applying it to the "let them alone" Republicans.

The copperheads were then obliged to fall back on their old scare-crew, of "abolitionist," which they stuck up on every hedge and highway. But the slave-monger's rebellion soon robbed it of all its frightful horrors. Thousands of Democratic as well as tens of thousands of Republican soldiers, after being shot at by the secesh bushwhackers while standing guard over the property of rebels, wrote home: "Call me an *abolitionist* hereafter. No other name expresses my feelings." The whole army, except a few copperhead officers, now sing "John Brown's soul is marching on," and feel insulted if called by any less radical name than abolitionists. They are resolved to "abolish' treason, traitors, and slavery, and the copperhead party when they come home.

The term "abolitionist" as a name of reproach, and as an odious party nickname, is therefore "played out." At the late election in Illinois, the copperheads called the Union men "abolitionists" everywhere, but the State notwithstanding gave upwards of 35,000 "abolition majority *on the home vote*. So that name as a partisan slang word, is used up, there being no more terror in it to frighten the most timid soul. A new name has therefore been hatched, but its duration will be short lived. The word is Jacobin. The Union men are to be called "Jacobins"—the name given to the French revolutionary party which overthrew the rotten Bourbon dynasty, made France a Republic; confiscated the estates of the titled aristocracy, and the corrupt clergy, and parcelled them out into freeholds among the French farmers; abolished primogeniture and entail, whereby the eldest son got all the property, and the rest were turned out beggars; reformed the laws so that a poor man could get justice in the courts; established free schools for the children of the masses, and introduced many other highly useful reforms that have lasted to the present day. The French people were not as well prepared for free self-government as the Americans, whose Constitution and institutions they took for their model. They had not sprung from the staid and sober Puritan stock; they had not been trained in the school of persecution, self-reliance and hardship in the wilderness, for a century before their revolution; they were not a reading, reflecting, devout people, as were our American ancestors. And as an inevitable consequence, they were unable to found a solid, stable government, no matter how perfect was the model from which they copied. The Jacobin clubs set out with the purest and most patriotic intentions to rear a beautiful Democratic government. Soon, however, they became rent by internal feuds. Base demagogues got control of and precipitated the party into bloody excesses, and perverted it from its original purposes, and finally brought their own heads to the block for their crimes. But what has all that to do with present affairs? How can the men who are struggling to preserve the old Constitution and Union, founded by Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and their compeers, from destruction at the hands of traitors and rebels, be called Jacobins? Of course, those who flippantly apply the term must be willing to accept the name of Bourbons, against whom the Jacobins contended, and whom they completely overthrew and destroyed. If we are to borrow party names from the French revolution, and the Unionists are to be called Jacobins, their opponents must don the vastly more disreputable cognomen of Bourbons, which is considerably worse even than Copperhead.

But the application of the name Jacobin to the Republican party, is not new. The Federalist tried it in Jefferson's and Madison's time. They called Jefferson and Madison Jacobins, and tried hard to fasten upon the old Democratic Republican party, founded by Jefferson, the name of Jacobins, but they failed miserably in the attempt, got cursed by the patriotic people as a pack of Bourbons, who forgot nothing, and learned nothing; who opposed progress and reform, the rights of labor, and the elevation of the masses, and whose heads were filled with aristocratic notions, and whose hearts pined for feudal forms and corruptions, precisely as do the copperhead party, North and South, of the present day. The present war was commenced by the Southern Bourbons, in the interests of aristocracy, and for the degradation of the poor and laboring classes. Secessionists and their Northern sympathizers will find they are handling two-edged swords, when they go back to the French revolution for party names. Their safer course is to stick to the names now in use. Unionist and copperhead cannot be bettered; they are descriptive and appropriate. Let them alone.

SENATOR BROWN OF MISSOURI.

The election of B. Gratz Brown to the United States Senate from Missouri, in face of the combined opposition of the enemies of Emancipation, is an event that ought not to be lightly passed over. Mr. Brown, a Kentuckian by birth and a Missourian by long residence, member of a slave-holding family and educated in the prejudices and errors of his class, long ago saw the evils which were inseparably connected with slavery; and all of his latter years have been devoted to such measures as would prevent the spread of the institution in the national domain, and to the deliverance of the State of his adoption from the curse of its presence. He commenced when to be an Anti-Slavery man, even from economical motives, was an offence almost equal in the public estimation to a crime; but braving the reproaches of enemies, the expostulations of friends, and the sneers of the rabble, he manfully continued in obedience to his convictions, and as a private citizen, as an editor and as a statesman, never let slip an opportunity to impress his views and their transcendant importance upon all whom his words could reach. At first treated as an amiable enthusiast who might be permitted to have his say; then, as he widened and intensified his influence and left the marks of his genius upon the policy of Missouri and the tone of feeling in the West, hated as an innovator; and finally marked out as Broderick was for destruction as an impracticable who could neither be coaxed, bribed, nor awed into silence, he is to-day the foremost man of his State, the representative of its highest interests and noblest aspirations, in the most august deliberative body in the world. True to himself, [illegible] has received [illegible] unaffected admiration for the courage and persistency that Mr. Brown has evinced in his long war against the despotic element in our Government, and though we do most heartily rejoice over his personal success, we are mainly concerned with the effect of his triumph upon the politics of his State, and, through it, upon the Republic. Missouri is to-day, by the act that made Gratz Brown a Senator, irrevocably committed to an Anti-Slavery policy. Henceforth she will take her place with Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois; and no wiles of the enemy can seduce her from allegiance to the principle in politics to which she is thus cemented. The contest, so far as she is concerned, between Slavery and Freedom, is closed; and though demagogues may, by gaining power under false pretences, at some time hereafter, make her the ally of the Slave Power, as it has ruled the nation, no man will at the end of another year dare hazard his standing with his fellows, by opposing the final riddance of the State of the iniquity that has dwarfed and cursed her. Missouri is henceforth free; and to Mr. Brown she owes a debt that she will never be able to pay, though she heaps upon his head all the laurels that Mr. Benton wore.

Mr. Brown's triumph is probably the end of the Schofield-Gamble dynasty under which the loyal men of Missouri have writhed. The eyes of the President must be opened; and if no considerations of public justice can be made to reach him, common regard for his good name will compel him to set Schofield aside and to link his fortunes with his loyal friends. This, though only a minor effect, is sure to follow. Room for Schofield, who goes to the rear!

THE INSURRECTION OF WOMEN.

It is an old story, that which they are telling in New York—abundant work, but criminally low wages, destitution, starvation and crime. An old story, and a sad one whenever told. We are glad that the women, especially the sewing-girls, have rebelled; and if any words of cheer from this quarter can urge them on to the assertion and maintenance of the truth now most needed by all womankind—Work is worth its legitimate wages, no matter by whom done—that word will not be wanting.

It is a burning shame to the men—the way in which women are treated in this matter of wages of labor; and as long as that treatment is the rule of employers, let us have no more boasting over the empty courtesy and barren protection extended to the weaker sex. Justice for women first—not in the way of encouraging them to assume the dress, the duties and the responsibilities of men, but what they shall have for work done—and they will ask no protection. To-day, not in New York only, but in Chicago, the labor of women, though exactly of the sort that men do, and though it is well done, is but half paid. The shop-girl who stands behind the counter side by side with a pair of mustachios, and proves herself his equal in all the requirements of trade, his superior in tact, delicacy, and power of pleasing, has half, or less than half, the wages that mustachios receives. The school-mistress is no better off. The woman who plies her needle is, compared with the other sex, similarly situated; and, in fact, wherever women toil in callings that are pursued indifferently by both sexes, they are the marked inferiors—worth being measured by wages. Full toil and half-pay are the rule. It is unjust. But in employments followed by women alone, the injustice is still more marked. Bridget, who toils in a subterranean kitchen from early morning until bed-time, to whom evenings and Sundays are like all other hours and days, has eight dollars, while lazy John, who cares for but one horse, blacks the boots, builds the fires, and stuffs his hide with the best that the larder and cellar contain, thinks himself ill-used and persecuted if he cannot command sixteen dollars a month. He may be right; but why should his duties, which certainly require not half the experience and sense that a good cook must possess, be thus recompensed while she works for a pittance that would not keep her mistress in fashionable hats. And in the mechanical employments to which so many of the young women of the cities are condemned—sewing, machine-tending and the like—with what beggarly wages are the female operatives put off. In New York, says the report of the sewing girls meeting, two dollars and a half a week for severe and unremitting toil, the toiler boarding herself, is not much below the maximum price for grown girls! Men's wages on the street and at the docks, in labor that requires no skill and only the brains of an ox or a mule, are two dollars and a half a day!

It is the lingering of the old barbaric way of doing things which sent the women to the field while the men lay in the shade and slept. Modern civilization has a new form of expressing the old wrong; but the spirit is there still. "I am superior to you. My toil is more precious than yours, therefore, though I cannot, as the world now goes, lie idle while you work, you shall work for half pay. I will tyranize over you thus!" is the language that man practically uses to woman. "Squaw, hand me my pipe, and you go catch some fish for dinner!" says big Indian. And the savagery that lies behind the command is that which oppresses women to-day.

What New York needs in this matter is not more prisons for offenders—of these she has enough; not Jellaby societies for reclaiming to virtue's paths battered old harridans, sold body and soul to the Evil One long ago—of these there are too many, if good accomplished is any measure of worth; not more charitable, soup, relief, or provident societies, where clamorous imposition elbows suffering modesty and worth aside; but a little Christian sense of justice that will say to women that their work is worth its wages—the wages of men being the standard. She wants to say it and stand by it; and the tyranny that men have imposed being thus taken off, and every healthy woman who will work being assured of means of support, who that knows the superiority of women over men in patience, in endurance, in industry, in affectional development, and in moral instincts, can doubt that she would cease to be the burden to charity that she has become; who that knows whence the peculiar vices of great cities have their spring, and how want of bread fructifies the soil on which crime grows, will dare say that, under the new order of things, a large majority of the offences that fester in the body politic would not at once disappear?

We hope that the female operatives of New York will keep on. The wrong against which they contend is of monstrous and fast increasing proportions; and it cannot be grappled with too soon.

EUROPEAN IRON-CLADS.

It is the opinion of the best informed naval officers of the country, that the iron-clad vessels recently built by England and France, of the class of the *Normandie*, are useless for sea-going purposes, whatever they may be for harbor and coast defenses. It is doubted that either one of them could make a voyage across the Atlantic, and that in anything more than a brisk studding-sail breeze one of them could not hit an opponent with one shot in an hundred—so long and incessant is their roll. This is an unpromising result for the immense expenditure that has been made to give these vessels efficiency; but it is not unexpected. Our own experiences with the *Ironsides* and the probable success of that largest of all war ships, the *Dunderberg*, will give our rival marine architects new ideas from which they will be sure to profit.

—Among the persons captured on the foreign steamers *Robert E. Lee* and *Ella and Anna* were a Confederate Captain of artillery named Flance, and a Belgian Consul named Stewart, (an Englishman, by the way) who exhibited his papers duly accrediting him as Consul for Leopold to the port of Charleston.

A Peace Proposition.

There is a paper in New Orleans—the *True Delta*—called *conservative*. It represents the copperheads as they are in that city, and goes as far in expressing their views as the military authorities will allow. In an article which appeared on the 28th of October, the conservative editor mentions that he has heard of peace propositions likely to be adopted. They are, first: A suspension of arms for four months. Second, the suspension of negro enlistments and their immediate return to their masters, of all negroes not actually enlisted. Third, the *consolidation of the national and rebel debts*. Fourth, the adoption of land and income taxes to pay the debts. And at length, the payment of slave owners, in Government bonds, *for all losses of slave property*, and also, the payment of damages for all *southern property injured by military operations*. On these terms the *Delta* thinks the difficulties could be arranged and the Union restored. We should be glad to hear from the peace Democracy of the North, whether this programme is according to their ideas of propriety. They must speedily come before the country with something tangible and practicable. One of the planks of Fernando Wood's peace platform is the assumption of the rebel debt. The Democracy of Illinois should consider it well, and if they like it, put it in their next platform.

Silly Boys.

A number of foolish young gentlemen from the University of Ann Arbor, hardly knowing the disgrace they were bringing upon themselves, paid a visit to Vallandigham, the other day, with a delegation of Confederate cut-throats and Detroit copperheads. Among those present were the following rebels: A. Richardson, jr., W. M. Locket, Capt. A. Richardson, Capt. D B. McIntosh, F. Payne Stone, John B. Lisle, Joseph Bowers, J. L. Dickinson, Braxton Lisle, T. J. Crumbaugh, Capt Hill, Dr. R. J. Netherton, Major Schooling and Major Welch—all of whose names are registered as belonging to John Morgan's band of horse-thieves, W. L. Mahone and J. Harrington, 2d regiment, Gen. Cluke's division, C. S. A., and H. F. Snider, C. S. Missouri cavalry. These young men may think it a very fine affair to call upon a traitor in company with escaped rebels from the Southern army, but they have only earned for themselves the contempt of all loyal men. No genuine lover of his country, and none but traitors, associate with such men as are named above. We advise these students hereafter to read the *Orationes de Catalina* a little more diligently.

The Maryland Legislature.

Both branches of the Maryland Legislature have a clear majority in favor of calling a Convention to make Maryland a Free State. The following is a classification of the members of the Senate and House of Delegates, according to their understood opinions on the great questions of the day:

	Senate.	House.
Union and Emancipation	10	47
Union pledged to Conventions	2	5
Union unpledged	6	4
Democrats and Slavery	3	18
Total	21	74

Rosecrans to Burnside.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* publishes the following dispatch from Rosecrans to Burnside, taken on the person of a courier. Let the reader decipher it:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 16, 1863.

Jaques, Knoxville, Tenn.:

Enemy the increasing they go period as fortified into to some be it and Kingston direction you up cross numbers Wiley boy Burton and if will too in far strongly go out surely free without your which at aught and between on are greatly for pontoons front on we move as be stores you not to delay spare should least to probably us our preparing Stanton from you combinedly between to oppose fortune roanoke rapid we let possible speed if him that and you time a communications can me at this news on so complete with the crossing keep move near once more no from us open and McDowell Julia five thousand ferry the you must driver at their prisoners artillery men pieces wounded to Godwin rela horses in Lambs of and yours truly. Quick killed loss the our minds ten snow deserters Bennet Gordon answers also with across day.

R. H. THOMS, Captain and A. D. C.

An Address to Mr. Beecher's Church.

A committee of gentlemen at Exeter Hall, London, have presented an address to Henry Ward Beecher's church, in which they bear the following testimony as to Mr. Beecher's services in England:

It is known to us that even those who are opposed to war under all circumstances, frankly acknowledge that the tendency of Mr. Beecher's public speeches in Manchester, in Glasgow, in Edinburg, in Liverpool, and, pre-eminently, in London, has been to promote, in the highest degree, international good will.

He has sought not to irritate, but to convince. He has administered rebuke with mingled fidelity and affection. He has been courteous without servility. He has met passion with patience, prejudice with reason, and blind hostility with glowing charity. He has cast the seed of truth amidst the howling tempest with a clear eye and a steady hand. The effect will, we doubt not, be seen after many days.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT GREEN BAY.—The fire at Green Bay on the 13th inst. was very disastrous. It broke out on Washington St., between the jewelry store of J. Harris and saloon of J. G. Morean, and before it was stayed consumed some thirty or more buildings, occupying two acres in the heart of the business portion of the town. Among the buildings were Harris' jewelry store, Odd Fellows Hall, Cormier & Co.'s boot and shoe store, Hereshede's bakery, Kimball's hardware store, United States Hotel, billiard rooms of Resch & Noelle, large buildings belonging to Philip Clauss, Harney's gunsmith shop and the Post office. The citizens turned out and worked with a will, and several ladies took hold of the brakes. It is impossible at present to estimate the loss, but it falls very heavily upon the town at this season of the year.

☞ Mr. Clement L. Vallandigham, the martyr, who came within a hundred thousand votes of being unanimously elected Governor of Ohio, is at Windsor, Canada, in an alarming state of impecuniosity. The journal from which we obtain this interesting piece of "personal" intelligence very bluntly and indecorously observes, without the slightest regard to his sensibilities, that he "is out of funds," and adds that his landlord is "solicitous." If Mr. Vallandigham has any self-respect, he will take an early opportunity to snub "the landlord." Canadian landlords are getting to be unbearable.

☞ The assessments under the Internal Revenue Law, up to Sept. 1, 1863, for the Third District of Illinois, comprising the counties of Whiteside, Lee, Ogle, Carroll, Stephenson and Jo Daviess, are as follows: Monthly assessments for the year, $77,666.08; annual assessments September, 1862, licenses $26,283.84; annual assessments May, 1863, being for income for 1862 and licenses until May, 1864, $46,562.66. Total $150,512.58.

A New Methodist Church.

The Ohio *Statesman* has an article on "an Independent Methodist Episcopal Church. It speaks of a movement on foot to start such a thing. It is to be placed on a Democratic basis. An Independent Democratic Methodist Episcopal Church would be a big thing. Dr. Olds and other martyrs would be in. Dr. Maley would answer as a Bishop. By all means let us have the new church. But is it prudent to confine it to the Methodist persuasion? Ought not the bars to be thrown down so as to admit the elegant Sabin Hough? Of course, as the church would be Democratic and Democracy has a horror of political preachers, it would not do to admit political preachers to the pulpit. It is established, however, that all reproach relating to politics is removed by preachers advocating the divinity of slavery and the constitutionality of treason. We hope to hear more on this interesting subject from the *Statesman*.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Famine and Cruelty in Richmond.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 31st ult., says:

There is here, if not a scarcity, at least a great dearth of provisions, and not less of fuel; while, as to the medicines they are "contraband of war," and our enemies use extreme diligence in keeping them from us altogether. We would assure those Yankee soldiers that death on the battle-field is far better than captivity here this winter, and would accordingly counsel them also not to be taken alive.

The *Examiner*, of the 30th, says:

The Yankee Government, under the laws of civilized warfare and the cartel, are entitled to these men, and if they will not take them, let them be put where the cold weather and scant fare will thin them out in accordance with the laws of nature.

The same paper, of the 23d, says:

We have nine thousand of them (prisoners) in this city, and four thousand on Belle Isle, and the question which forces itself upon the attention of every one who gives the matter a thought is, how are they to be fed? The Government will not agree to exchange them, and we certainly can not find them in victuals much longer. They have already eaten up our beef and have begun on the sheep.

—Barnum has secured another curiosity—a young female monstrosity, seventeen years of age, who has reached the amazing height of eight feet and one inch, and is still growing. Her face, her arms, her fingers, her feet, are in proper proportion to her great height—tremendous in size and length. Her foot is fifteen inches long, and its width exceeds the length of many a lady's dainty pedal. The fingers are huge. An ordinary arm by the side of this lady's looks puny and stunted. Her knee reaches nearly to the hip of a person of ordinary height. She is agreeable and pleasant in manner, quite handsome for her size, and well proportioned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Capture of Rebel Correspondence—Letter from the Rebel Agent at Paris to Jeff Davis—He admits the Hopelessness of his Cause—The Lord Mayor of London on the Blockade Business—A Dismal Howl from the Home Rebels.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1863.

On board one of the blockade runners, whose capture was recently announced in these dispatches, were certain important official communications from their agents in Europe to the rebel authorities in Richmond. Among them are some letters of Mason's, fixing the complicity of the Lord Mayor of London with blockade running in an official way; letters showing in detail the negotiations with parties in London for ship building, importing contraband of war, &c., and two long and important letters from Edwin De Leon, rebel agent at Paris—one to Benjamin, the other to Jeff Davis. From the letter to Benjamin we extract the following: "The greatest recoil of Mason's withdrawal has been against Lord John Russell personally. His speech, apologetic and vindicatory of his own course, is the reply to your challenge, and it proves that he will persist in his policy to the bitter end, and is even ready to overstep the law in order to avoid offense to the Washington Government. The delivery of this speech is too recent to permit me to inform you of English sentiment in relation to it. The commentary of the *Times* will show that even that obsequious echo of the ministry does not accept and reiterate Lord Russell's views without protest, and should he venture to carry into execution the threats that he has made of violating the law, and asking a bill of indemnity from Parliament, the experiment may cost him his place. The sympathy of the British people for us is growing stronger every day. In the same ratio as their antipathy for the Yankees increases those favorable dispositions. I have caused various publications to be made in English on the topics of cotton, slavery, the oath of allegiance, and Federal fabrications, and kept up a running fire through the English press."

The same letter dilates on our alleged importation of recruits for our armies from Ireland. It says that "after the disposal of the Roebuck motion, the rapid increase of Federal recruitment in Ireland attracted much attention, and I deemed it advisable to visit that country to see if anything could be done to check it. During three weeks residence chiefly in Dublin, with a visit to Belfast in the North of Ireland, G succeeded in unmasking and exposing the enemy's battery and enlisted the aid of some powerful auxiliaries in the press and pulpit, to stop this cruel and cowardly crimping recruits under pretext of employment on Northern Rail Roads.

Many knew the real nature of the service required of them, but many more were entrapped by promises of high wages, their contracts containing a clause that they would take the preliminary oath of renunciation on their arrival in America. This at once would make them subject to the draft. The number of actual recruits thus obtained from Ireland, the past year, up to August, cannot exceed 20,000 able-bodied men, but we hope their nets will not hold.

"No step has been or will be taken by the British Government to stop this wholesale deportation for two reasons: first, from the difficulty or proof of actual enlistment; second, because of the unwillingness of Lord Russell to wound the susceptibilities of Mr. Seward, of whose conduct he has no complaint to make. The press, the priests and public opinion may supply the short coming of the Government in this respect—at least the attempt is making in France."

He says "the Polish question and the Mexican entirely absorbed ours, in which Frenchmen have really felt but little interest. The sympathy at first felt for the Federals has been forfeited by their brutality and insolence. A kind of vague admiration for the heroism of our people has succeeded, but not lively enough to prompt any action, nor give us reasonable hope of it. The withdrawal of Mr. Mason from London makes the Emperor more than ever master of the situation. The only rivalry he feared, being his withdrawal, he can amuse us with Mexican alliance in lieu of more practical intercession, in the belief that we shall continue to be very grateful for very small favors. Neither the British Parliament nor the French Chambers will meet until February next, and until then the game is entirely in his own hands. Earl Russell's speech having relieved his mind of any change in England's inactivity, I sincerely hope that the intentions of the Emperor may be the more practical, but I can only judge by the lights before me.

I remain, very sincerely,
EDWIN DE LEON."

The same person, in a long private letter to Jeff. Davis himself, after complaining of the unfitness of the men who surround Davis, and especially of those who manage the diplomatic affairs of the rebellion, goes on to say: "Radical Democracy, which levels down instead of grading up, seems almost as strong with us as with the North, though not in such repulsive shapes; and after the war is over, we shall have to fight the same old foe with a new face. I may seem to speak bitterly, but I see on this side so much pitiful self-seeking and worthless greed in the swarm of speculators and blockade breakers, and swaggering shufflers from danger, who call themselves Confederates, that my soul sickens as I contemplate the future."

After some general statements about English and French feeling concerning them, he says: "I am not a prophet, and may be deceived, but as far as I know and can see, there has been, and is to-day, as little real intention of a speedy recognition by France as by England. That we may be made a pawn in the Mexican business I think very probable, but the detected intrigues in Texas, Mr. Benjamin's denunciation of which as intercepted and published in the New York and English papers, does not inspire confidence in that very astute gentlemen, who is now an arbiter of Southern and Mexican destinies.

"Judge Rost who is here now entirely concurs in my views, and he adds further that Mr. Dayton declares he has never had any complaint from Washington regarding French intervention in Mexico. If Seward, therefore, acknowledges Maximillian Emperor, the ground on which our action seems to have been predicated is cut away from under our feet, and should Seward make a protest, for he cannot meditate a war with France, we still will be held as a power, and have the shadow of a favor while our enemy enjoys the substance of non-intervention."

He then proceeds to suggest to Mr. Davis that the rebel Treasurer must keep him better supplied in current funds, and explains thus: "France wants money literally, and not figuratively. They are a far more mercenary race than the English, and we must buy golden opinions of them, if at all. Such was the secret of Dr. Franklin's success."

These extracts are taken literally from the originals now on file in the Navy Department. The full text of the dispatches will be speedily published.

The Richmond papers also publish in full the correspondence between their Commissioner of exchange and ours, which resulted in the breaking off of exchanges. It is quite sharp, contains numerous disputes as to matter of fact, and is considered by the rebel Commissioner, in a long letter, of which the following are the closing paragraphs: "Not content with all the misstatements of facts which I have cited, you have in your letter of the 29th descended to malignant and wanton aspersions of the Confederate authorities in making proposals. In my letter of the 20th you were asked to agree that all officers and men on both sides should be released, excess on one side or the other to be on parole. It would have been injustice enough to many thousands of your prisoners in our hands and to those of ours in your custody, simply to have delivered the proposal, but you have thought proper to add to your refusal gratuitous insult to the Confederate States by asserting that their fair and honest offer was made for the purpose of putting into the field officers and men fraudulently exchanged. This calumny is destitute of foundation in fact and is despicable in spirit. In conclusion let me tell you that the purpose of your letter is apparent. It has been well known for a long time that your authorities are opposed to fair and regular exchange of prisoners under the cartel. In rejecting my proposition you have endeavored to conceal under its cloud of vague charges and unfounded statements the determination at which your Government long since arrived.

Why not say without any further subterfuges that you have reached the conclusion that our officers and soldiers are more valuable than yours.

Respectfully your ob't. serv't.
ROBERT OULD.

A REMARKABLE AFFAIR.

Lord Palmerston Accused of Adultery.

Karl Blind, the well-informed London correspondent of the *Westliche Post*, published in St. Louis, writes that paper:

LONDON, October 22, 1863.

The heading of my letter will surprise you and your readers, I dare say. Day before yesterday Lord Palmerston celebrated his eightieth—say *eightieth*—birth day, and almost on the same day a suit of *crim con.* is brought against him. The occurrence seems impossible, absurd—indeed, considering all the circumstances, a perfect enormity; and yet it is true. The English papers do not mention one word of the matter. But in a few well-informed circles, it is spoken of to-day.

By an exceptional circumstance I am able to communicate to you the particulars of this affair. The authority, from which I derive the following facts, has seen the original documents referred to. From certain reasons I suppress the name of the plaintiff. I will merely say that it commences with an "O." The lady in question is young, pretty and charming. Her photograph is among the documents in court. Confidential letters of the accused are also in the testimony. In order to prove the authenticity of these letters, the plaintiff's counsel produced a letter of Lord Palmerston's, which he wrote after he had received the first proposals to make an "arrangement," and which he—it is hard to understand why—wrote himself, instead of getting his secretary or attorney to write it.

The case is now pending before the "Probate and Divorce Court," but is a deep State secret. The plaintiff demands twenty thousand pounds damage. According to all appearances, Lord Palmerston has been led into the affair by an intrigue; as "Old Cupido," (his well known nickname,) he could not resist, of course. In these circles where the affair is known, great excitement prevails. It is thought that the occurrence will politically damage Old Pam, at Court and otherwise. The case is almost without a parallel of its kind.

THE BATTLE OF PINE BLUFF.

Five Hours' Hard Fighting—Colonel Clayton with 550 Men Defeats Gen. Marmaduke's Force of 4,000 Men—Marmaduke Burns Some of His Own Men.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
PINE BLUFF, Ark., Oct. 28, 1863.

The attack that the authorities here have been expecting for some time, has at last come, and the roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry have subsided, and the smoke from a hard fought battle-field, or rather battle-town, has disappeared enough to enable us to see where we are and what we have accomplished.

This place is situated on the south bank of the Arkansas River, about fifty miles from Little Rock, ninety from the Mississippi River, and sixty from Arkadelphia, (Gen. Price's late headquarters.) It contained, before the war, some three thousand inhabitants, and was one of the finest and most business towns in Arkansas. For six or seven weeks it has been occupied by the Federals, during which time it has been garrisoned by the 5th Kansas cavalry, and the 1st Indiana cavalry, under the command of Col. Powell Clayton, of the 5th Kansas cavalry. There is also here one company of State militia, which has been recruited since the Federals came here.

About two weeks ago, Col. Clayton took 350 men and four pieces of light artillery, and by making a circuitous route, and marching ninety miles in thirty-three hours, succeeded in surprising and completely routing Col. Dobbin's cavalry brigade at Tulip, capturing one stand of colors, all his camp and garrison equipage, quartermaster and commissary stores, medical supplies, transportation, &c.

The rebel authorities feeling ashamed and aggrieved at this, began to concentrate Gen. Marmaduke's cavalry force at Princeton, forty-five miles from Pine Bluff, Friday (Oct. 23,) about noon, with about 4,000 men and twelve pieces of artillery, mostly 12-pound rifled guns, and started to take revenge on Col. Clayton, who only had between 500 and 600 men, and nine pieces of light artillery. Sunday morning about 8 o'clock, Lieut. Clark of the 5th Kansas cavalry, with one company, was sent out on the Princeton road to see what he could discover, but did not go far before he met the enemy's advance, which fired on him at once; they did not skirmish but a few minutes before an armed party bearing a flag of truce came forward, and the officer commanding it said: "I must go to the commanding officer immediately." Lieut. Clark replied, "You cannot see Col. Clayton. You have no right to be here with a flag of truce; you have already been firing on me but I will give you half an hour to wait here for me to send in and get an answer." He replied: "I will not wait. I have dispatches from Gen. Marmaduke, as I suppose, demanding a surrender of the post. I must go in immediately." Lieut. Clark said: "You cannot go in. Col. Clayton never surrenders, but is always anxious for Gen. Marmaduke to come and take him; and now, God damn you, get back to your place immediately, or I will order my men to fire on you." He fell back, and they commenced skirmishing again.

Meanwhile Col. Clayton assembled his whole command and sent out skirmishers in every direction, and come the Gen Jackson on them by setting three hundred negroes to rolling cotton bales out of the warehouses to barricade Court Square. In less than thirty minutes every street and opening leading into Court Square was completely and very formidably fortified, and the artillery planted so as to command every street and opening leading into the Square, and sharpshooters placed in every building adjacent thereto, so that the rebels could approach the Square in no way except through the streets and openings that were commanded by our artillery. Thus did Col. Clayton with a few negroes and a plenty of cotton bales almost "in the twinkling of an eye" convert a place apparently defenceless into a strong fort. Surely cotton with his ebony sceptre is king. About nine o'clock the enemy had succeeded in driving in the skirmishers, and approached us in three columns, namely: on our right, center and left, the main one being in the center, and commenced pouring in their shell and canister like hail. The first fire was greeted with loud cheers from our boys, shell and canister from the guns, and a Sharpe's rifle ball from every man that could get his eye on a "Butternut." From this on there was a perfect tornado of shells, cannister and bullets flying from both sides for five hours. During all this time Col. Clayton rode round the works and gave directions with as much coolness and composure as though he was directing the movements of some celebration instead of a battle. Every man also seemed determined to fight as long as he could get a round of ammunition. Between 12 o'clock m., and 1 o'clock p. m., the enemy set fire to the buildings on the right, expecting to be able to route us by fire, though not able to do so by force. Two hundred negroes were set to carrying water and throwing it on the buildings on the right, adjacent to the Square, and by thus doing prevented the fire from doing us any damage.

As soon as the enemy found that he could not rout us by fire, he changed a battery from the right to the centre, kept up a sharp cannonading for a short time, then retreated leaving his wounded and dead on the field. We followed him for about two miles, then returned and put out pickets the same as usual. The battle was fought and won. Two regiments, the 5th Kansas cavalry, the 1st Indiana cavalry, and one militia company—less than six hundred men in all—fought and kept at bay for five hours, four thousand men and finally made them beat an inglorious retreat.

"Bravely they fought and well,
The gallant six hundred."

No words or comments to show the efficiency and gallantry of these two regiments are necessary. The battle they fought and won speaks for itself.

Our loss was seventeen killed and thirty-nine wounded, and one missing, of whom five of the killed and twelve of the wounded were negroes.

The enemy's loss, as far as ascertained, 53 killed and 164 wounded. We captured three officers and thirty men. Gen. Marmaduke, in trying to burn us out, burnt several of his own wounded men. O, what an act of barbarity to men who, by taking the front of the battle, were wounded, and unable to get away. Their screams and groans, amid the crackling of the flames, and the thundering of the cannon, struck terror to our hearts, but it was impossible to rescue them. They were burned to death, and almost entirely consumed by the fire that was kindled by his own ruthless and barbarous hand.

They plundered every house that they could get to, and stole from the citizens all of the mules and horses they could find.

The court house was nearly demolished by the enemy's artillery; also so were several dwelling houses. In fact, there is scarcely a house in town that does not show the effects of the battle. The women and children, by order of Col. Clayton, went down under the river bank, and no one of them was hurt. The negroes, the most of whom were employed during the battle in rolling cotton bales, and carrying water, though exposed most of the time to a heavy fire, did most admirable service, and behaved with a gallantry that will ever entitle them to be classed among the brave.

The enemy is in full retreat, and everything is quiet again.

RALPH KAW.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

KILLED.—Abraham Campbell, Co. B, 5th Kansas Cav.; Geo. W. Lucas, Co. C, do; Brice W. Miller, Co. C, do.; V. Hinton, Co. D, do; Geo. S. Cartwright, Co. D, do.; Chas. S. Perrin, Co. D, do.; Chas. E. Wate, Co. F, do.; Patrick McMahon, Co. K, do.; Sergt. Joseph Travoll, Co. B, 1st Ind. Cav.; Corpl. John L. Whellen, Co. G, do.; Charles H. Steel, Co. G, do.

WOUNDED.—Thomas Archer, co. A, 5th Kansas cavalry; Abraham Manon, co. A, do; D. W. Boatwell, co. A, do; Corporal William Steele, co. A, do; George Cox, co. B, do; Sergeant Jas. Clarke, co. C, do; Sergeant Arthur T. Perry, co. C, do; George W. Smith, co. C, do; Lewis N. Gibson, co. C, do; Thomas S. Fuller, co. C, do; Sergeant William Duncan, company D, do; F. M. White, co. D, do; Andrew Rogers, co. E, do; Mathew Schaus, co. F, do; [illegible], co. F, do; David N. Snook, co. H, do; Dennis Forrester, co. K, do; Corp. Wm. Bilderback, co. A, 1st Indiana cav.; Wm. Dean, co. E, do; James L. Crawford, co. F, do; George W. Clark, co. F, do; L. D. Padget, saddler, co. F, do; Michael Hussy, co. G, do; Corp. Stephen Hill, co. H, do; John White, co. H, do; George H. Herring, blacksmith, co. G, do; Robert S. Parker, State militia.

MISSING.—Corp. John Longer, I, 5th Kansas.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed—5th Kansas cavalry, 8; 1st Indiana, 3. Total, 11. *Wounded*—5th Kansas cavalry, 17; 1st Indiana, 9; State militia, 1. Total, 27. *Missing*—5th Kansas cavalry, 1. Total of casualties, 39.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Election of B. Gratz Brown and John B. Henderson—The Combination, and its Results—Claybank Defeat—Military Matters—Negro Troops, &c.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16, 1863.

The leading event of the past week is the Senatorial election. The first ballot was taken on Thursday, when B. Gratz Brown gained ten on his highest vote at the previous session. From this moment the proposed coalition between the Claybanks and copperheads was broken up, inasmuch as the probability of such a fusion had taken off several claybanks who were Union men at heart, and because the further attempt to prosecute such a fusion would have inevitably driven other Claybanks into the ranks of the Radicals. The absence of several members on both sides reduced the number of votes required to elect, and the secret of the real strength of the Radicals was wisely kept until the ballot began, from fear of filibustering parliamentary tactics on the part of the Claybanks to prevent an election. The result was a surprise to the Claybanks and copperheads, but it was then too late to do any mischief. The election of B. Gratz Brown is a glorious triumph, and added to the success of our ticket at the late election, places Missouri right on the record. It seals the downfall of the Gamble-Blair-Schofield policy, and must speedily alter the President's view of the Missouri question.

The selection of John B. Henderson as the second Senator (for the long term,)—the colleague of Mr. Brown, has excited considerable notice. The Missouri *Republican* and the Claybanks' claim him as an ardent Conservative, which view of his politics is strengthened by the open discontent manifested by the German Radical papers over his election. It is simple truth to say that Mr. Henderson is not now, nor has he ever been, the choice of the Radical party; but the question of Jefferson City was Henderson and Brown or Broadhead and Phelps. A more bull dog tenacity holding out for the two men of the Gratz Brown stripe, might have been creditable in one point of view, but in many others the election of Henderson must meet with the approbation of loyal men. John B. Henderson professed the most radical sentiments. Personally he has no respect for the Gamble government, and he is now in good company. He has sufficient political sagacity to see the popular current, and will not attempt to breast the tide. The late election has opened his eyes wonderfully, and backed by Gratz Brown, and such able Congressional representatives as Blow, Boyd, Loan and McClurg, Mr. Henderson, it is confidently believed, will vote right. He is in favor of another convention to consider the Emancipation question, and will earn his election by voting to reject the nomination of Schofield as a Major General.

The verdict of the people, in favor of the Radicals, seems settled beyond dispute. The *Democrat's* figures on the home vote are as follows: Radical, 27,990; Conservative, 34,585—Conservative majority, 6,595. The *Republican's* figures are a little different, being as follows: Radical, 26,279; Conservative, 33,138—majority 6,860. The soldiers' vote is ignored by the *Republican* but the *Democrat* publishes the vote in detail. It foots up as follows: Radical, 7,773; Conservative, 585. If added to the home vote, according to the *Democrat*, it gives a majority of 506 for the Radical; or according to the *Republican*, a radical majority of 342. There are about twelve hundred soldiers' votes, which will be nearly all Radical, to be added, and the final result cannot be less than from fifteen hundred to two thousand in our favor, leaving a wide margin for illegal or informal returns thrown out by the canvassers. It is quite probable an effort will be made to throw out a large portion of the military vote, but such an operation will, if tried, raise a terrific storm about the heads of the Conservatives. The question cannot be taken into the Supreme Court, as all the Judges are personally interested in the decision.

Gen. Schofield is considered doomed to removal. With Gratz Brown and Henderson thrown into the Senate, to increase the former Radical majority in that body, it is difficult to contemplate such a possibility as Schofield's confirmation. Gratz Brown will thoroughly expose the course of the Commanding General of this Department, and give a good and square vote against him in Executive Session. Senators Wilson, Trumbull, Grimes, Wade, Chandler and Sumner have given their attention to the matter, and thoroughly understand the merits of the case. The order prohibiting furloughs to members of the Missouri Legislature to attend the session which was so quickly and emphatically repudiated by the War Department, might have elected Col. Broadhead, the Provost Marshal General, to the Senate by keeping away Radical members. If it had how could Gen. Schofield escape the odium of conspiring to effect a political trick? Why should he be relieved of the odium because the trick failed. This affair ought to be sufficient in itself to secure Schofield's overthrow, and his consequent removal from the Department, the only event now wanting to give Radicalism a free swing in the State.

These various political matters have fully absorbed the interest of the public. The military situation of the State may be described as quiet. Rebels and rebel sympathizers are swarming in the interior, and many of them are doubtless slipping through this city to the interior every week, but they discreetly refrain from violent outbreaks, and manage to retain an existence. In Lafayette county, early last week, it was reported that a squad of six or seven bushwackers had committed various outrages, but as no lives were taken, the details are without interest. There are other bushwackers in Pettis, Saline, and Lafayette counties, though the copperheads have hit upon the plan of calling them Jayhawkers, or "men from Kansas," hoping thereby to deceive the authorities. There are also a few guerilas in the Southwest, but they find a scanty substance to prey upon in that region, and will disappear as the season grows colder. As a rule, the guerillas are powerless for serious harm, and simply need to be warned to be kept harmless.

Gen. Schofield has issued a long general order in relation to the enlistment of negro soldiers in this State. Slave and free negroes of color are to be enlisted indiscriminately. Receipts are to be given to all loyal persons whose slaves are enlisted. There will be a rendezvous for such troops in St. Louis, and Col. Wm. A. Pile, of the 33d Missouri Volunteers, is appointed to command them. The bad feature of this order is, that the enlistments are to be made under the direction of the Provost Marshal General and his assistants. That officer has no heart for enlisting negro troops at all, and it is dubious whether he will smooth over the obstacles or build up new ones. The business will need watching, or the fruits may be bitter.

The quota assigned to this State under the last call is 13,516, and the number has been divided off according to the Congressional Districts. It is announced semi-officially that unless this number is raised by the 5th of January, that the draft will be enforced. The draft will have to proceed, if that is the only contingency. Volunteering in this State, under the auspices of the Gamble government, is not a popular institution. No steps have been taken to rouse the people, and the population has been so reduced in many districts by the calamities of war, that but few loyal men are left.

An incident on the Pacific railroad has excited the ire of the Conservative press. Some Minnesota soldiers stationed near Otterville, stopped a train and carried off three negroes in spite of the commands of an officer on the train, who claimed to be their superior. The merits of the case are to be investigated, when it will probably be found that kidnapping is at the bottom of the whole affair. The day for mourning over the loss of slaves in Missouri has passed.

By the way Gov. Gamble claims too much credit for Missouri troops, for driving off the guerillas under Shelby. He failed to mention in his message that Minnesota regiments took the place of the garrison in Jefferson City and in this city withdrawn for active service. They assisted in driving off Shelby, in enabling others to go into the field. The Governor omits mention of the Tenth Kansas which served under Gen. Ewing in pursuing Shelby.

The controversy in relation to the restrictions on river trade is still kept up by the copperheads. Secretary Chase has ordered the money paid on the five per cent. charge on shipments down the river to be refunded, whereupon the copperheads claim in substance that they have forced him to this, and then demand free trade entirely. Is it possible that any real Union man can be so blind as not to see the utter incompatibility of free trade on the Mississippi, with extensive military operations constantly near its banks? The proposition is absurd.

The Provost Marshal General has remitted the sentence of banishment against Mrs. Trusten Polk and family. The father, late a Colonel on Price's staff, is now a prisoner on Johnson's Island. The family is said to be destitute in Dixie—a bitter lesson for their former enthusiasm for the Confederacy.

A letter recently received from Springfield mentions a rumor, brought by refugees, that Quantrell and Shelby are preparing for another raid into this State. It is probably a canard.

The military prisoners receive a steady accession from the surrendering bushwhackers in the interior.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH A DESERTER.

Remarkable Case of Pluck and Coolness.

The *Union Monitor*, published at Hillsboro, Ill., gives the following account of a desperate fight with a deserter:

Mr. Geo. W. Middlecoff, of Nokomis, acting under proper authority to arrest deserters, had a very desperate encounter on the 3d of this month, with a deserter, by the name of David Brown, usually known as "Dave," from Fayette county, but who has been hanging around in the northeast part of this county. Mr. Middlecoff was at Henderson's Mill at Audubon, with his brother, on the afternoon of election day. Brown, who was walking off to the timber, was pointed out to Middlecoff as a deserter, and he concluded he would arrest him. He succeeded in overtaking him, having previously accosted him, took him by the right hand, and, holding it, asked him if he was a deserter. Brown said yes, that was what they called him. Middlecoff then informed him he had authority to arrest deserters, and seized him by the other hand, and called for assistance. Brown said he would go, but wanted first to see his friends. Middlecoff then started back towards the mill, when Brown succeeded in getting his right hand loose, and seized a revolver which was in his coat pocket and endeavored to cock it. In this he succeeded, getting both hands to the pistol, but Middlecoff with both his hands, turned the muzzle aside. A struggle then ensued of about a minute, at the end of which time, Brown released his hold of the pistol with the left hand, and with this pulled out a small self-cocking pistol, and was in the act of firing this when Middlecoff seized it with his right, mashing down the hammer, and wrenched the small pistol from his hand, and threw it off. During this time Brown was endeavoring to discharge the revolver, and did in fact discharge one barrel, but missed Middlecoff, who was holding off the revolver with his left.

When the small pistol was disposed of, Brown made five or six attempts to get hold of a dagger with his left, the handle of which was exposed. To prevent this Middlecoff released his hold with the left, and with both hands parried these attempts to obtain the dagger. During this struggle for the dagger, Brown was striking Middlecoff over the head with the revolver (Colt's improved), and inflicted several severe wounds. In the scuffle Middlecoff fell on one knee, his antagonist in the meantime pounding him on the head, but he recovered and then concluded it was about time to begin to do some fighting on his own account. He thrust his right hand in his coat pocket, and jerked out his own pistol (Smith & Wesson), but not until after two or three efforts, it having dropped through and become fast in the lining of the pocket. He got it out, however, bringing the pocket lining with it, cocked it with his thumb, presented it, and endeavored to pull the trigger, but not being in practice, pulled too high, otherwise Brown would have been settled. Brown's time, it seems, had not come, for he struck his opponent's pistol with his own, but by the concussion, both pistols were knocked out of the respective hands that held them, and took no farther part in the fight. Brown made a lunge for the pistols, but was thwarted in that attempt also. He now bethought him of his legs, and bade them carry him away from the scene of action, but his fate was like that of Tam O'Shanter's mare, for he lost his coat tail by a fortunate grab of his antagonist.

The parties ran up some steps, when Middlecoff seized Brown's coat by the elbow, tore it off also, and by renewed exertions seized him by the shoulder and stopped him. Brown then tried the gouging game. Middlecoff seized him by the hair, and gave him an overhanded lick on the head which brought the blood, and soon got him down, his windpipe grappled by Brown's hand, which he, however, knocked off, and by a few blows rendered him helpless. At this stage of the fight Middlecoff's brother came up, and the deserter was tied, and in due time taken to Nokomis, where the wounds of both were dressed. Middlecoff received some eight cuts on the head, and several very severe blows in the face, the marks of which yet appear, but at the time of this writing is ready for duty again, which we warrant him not to shirk. He is fifty years old, and weighs about 160 pounds, while Brown is only twenty-two, vigorous and active, and a few pounds less in weight. The deserter was duly brought to Hillsboro, and taken by Deputy Provost Marshal Eccles to Alton and placed in "durance vile." We hope he will receive the reward he justly merits.

The fight was one of the most desperate we have almost ever read of, and evinced the settled determination of Brown not to be taken if he could prevent it by taking the life of the person who should make the attempt. Mr. Middlecoff is entitled to great credit for this coolness and a perseverance which we do not believe would have been exercised by one man in a hundred under similar circumstances. Any question about his courage are definitely fixed, and deserters who come under his eye may as well take note of it.

NUPTIALS OF MISS CHASE.

How the Bride and Groom were Dressed—The Celebrities Present.

[From the Washington Chronicle, Nov. 13.]

The marriage ceremony between Senator (and ex-Governor) Sprague, of Rhode Island, and Miss Kate Chase, the beautiful and highly accomplished and eldest daughter of the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, took place last evening, at half past eight o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, corner of Sixth and E streets. Although the contemplated nuptials have been the occasional subject of newspaper comment for some time past, yet to the public at large the definite time of the marriage was not announced until within a day or two past.

The invitations to the wedding were as strictly private as it was possible to be in consideration of the high social position occupied by both the parties. Yet, notwithstanding this fact, some five hundred invited guests were assembled at the mansion of Secretary Chase, between the hours of half past eight and twelve o'clock. The representatives of the newspaper press, with one or two exceptions, and these personal friends of the Senator and Secretary Chase, were, on this occasion, non-recipients of cards of invitation.

The reputation of ex-Governor Sprague, not alone as executive officer of the State of "Little Rhody" and as a statesman, but as a brave and gallant soldier, is world-wide. The part he took in defense of the capital, in July, 1861, at the first battle of Bull Run, is known to all our readers. At this battle he personally commanded a Rhode Island brigade, and behaved with great gallantry. Subsequent to this he was conspicuous as an officer upon Gen. McClellan's staff, during the Peninsula campaign. Besides these personal acts of merit in the field, Senator Sprague has on numerous occasions bequested a large proportion of his immense wealth to the organizing, equipping and supporting of the soldiers from his own State, and by his personal influence and example has, up to the present time, encouraged a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Miss Kate Chase, the bride of the distinguished Senator, is a lady possessed of those rare virtues of heart and mind, which alone can be recognized and appreciated by those who are daily thrown in contact with her; and it is in the modest retirement of her own home that these graces sparkle and radiate like gems of dazzling splendor. Modest and retiring in her manners, yet blending withal a dignity and ease that singles her out to the least observant eye as a woman endowed with a nobility of heart, fitting her for any position in life, no matter how exalted.

During the day everything had been properly arranged for the reception of guests. A roll of matting had been run from the main entrance down the steps to the carriage steps. Shortly after dark a large crowd of all sexes, ages and conditions began to assemble around the mansion of Secretary Chase. They were very good natured, as large crowds generally are, and waited patiently for the arrival of the first carriage. About 7 1 2 o'clock it drove up to the door, the occupants alighted and proceeded within. Shortly another arrived, and then another, and soon a continuous line of carriages ranged along E street, from Seventh street to near Fifth street. As one after the other discharged their inmates, some spicy and good-natured remarks were passed by the eager crowd in attendance. Much anxiety was manifested for the appearance of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. President Lincoln did not arrive until half-past eight o'clock. He came in his private carriage, without escort and alone. The carriages were arranged all around the square and completely blockaded the passage way; but little or no confusion occurred.

As we have said before, the marriage took place at half past eight o'clock. At that hour the bride and groom entered the room, followed by the following named ladies and gentlemen acting as bridesmaids and bridegrooms: Miss Chase, sister to Miss Kate Chase; Miss Skinner, niece of the Secretary, and Miss Nichols, niece of Governor Sprague; Major H. Baldwin, of General Stahel's Staff; Capt. Hayes, of Gen. McDowell's Staff, and Capt. Ives, Fleet Captain of the Potomac Flotilla.

The parties having ranged themselves at the head of the room, the marriage ceremony was performed by Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, in the chaste, beautiful and impressive language of the Episcopal faith. Among the five or six hundred guests the intensest silence prevailed, and, at the conclusion of the ceremony, the parents of the bride stepped forward and saluted her with a kiss. Then followed the scenes of joyous congratulation incident to such an occasion, which promised to occupy the best portion of the night before finished.

Miss Chase was dressed in a gorgeous white velvet dress, with an extended trail, and upon her head wore a rich lace veil. But little or no other ornament was perceived upon her person. The Senator was clad in a suit of rich black cloth, with the usual addition of a white silk vest.

Among the dignitaries of the evening we noticed the President, Abraham Lincoln, together with nearly all the members of the Cabinet—Messrs. Stanton, Bates, and others. Of the foreign ministers, there were present Lord Lyons and Count Mercier. The British and French legations were also well represented. The military was represented by Maj. Gens. Halleck, Augur, McDowell, and other officers of lesser note.

Senators Wilson and Conness, of California, we also noticed during the course of the evening.

Hon. Simon Cameron and his two daughters were alike conspicuous among the hosts of guests assembled on the occasion, together with President Garrett and Wm. Prescott Smith.

At half-past eleven o'clock the dancing (the Lancers) commenced in the dining-room. Miss Kate Chase led off with Hon. R. C. Parsons, ex-Consul to Rio Janiero, as her partner. The young and beautiful daughter of Gen. McDowell was singled out among the crowd for her very fine dancing.

Among the belles of the evening was the daughter of the Brazilian Minister, whose beauty was the cynosure of all eyes.

During the evening the Marine band, which discoursed most elegant music, performed a superb wedding march, especially written for the occasion and dedicated to Miss Kate Chase.

The banquet, which occurred at a late hour in the evening, was a most sumptuous affair, and the edibles and viands were of the choicest description imaginable. The greatest hilarity prevailed on all sides, and mirth and merriment were the order of the evening.

Towards midnight the guests commenced to depart, and the scene that occurred outside the mansion, as the carriages drove up to the sidewalk and rolled on with their occupants, was a varied and animated one.

The marriage throughout passed off with the greatest *eclat*, and nothing occurred to mar the festivity of the occasion. Notwithstanding the high social position and extreme wealth of the twain thus united in the holy bonds of matrimony, the entire affair was destitute of all that vulgarity of show and glitter which are so frequently the concomitants of such procedures. Everything seemed planned with a view to the comfort of the guests alone, and there was nothing calculated to offend the eye or taste. The long continued life and happiness of the newly married couple is the noblest epithalamium we can sing to the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Senator Sprague.

THE SUNNY SIDE DISASTER.

Fearful Loss of Life—Thrilling Incidents and Narrow Escape.

CAIRO, Nov. 14, 1863.

The steamer Glasgow, from Memphis, 13th, has arrived, bringing the startling intelligence of the burning of the steamer Sunny Side, from Memphis for St. Louis. She took fire opposite Island No. 14, about twenty-eight miles below New Madrid, at five o'clock on the morning of the 12th. She was burned to the water's edge. Thirty lives were lost.

I am indebted to Dr. Tausig, late of the 48th Indiana, who was a passenger on the steamer, for particulars of the catastrophe.

The Sunny Side had a large trip of passengers and freight. Among the cargo was 1,380 bales of cotton, much of which was on the forecastle, and in front of the boilers. The boat was burning dry wood, and a strong wind blowing aft, drove the sparks among the bales of cotton.

She took fire twice before on the way up, but it was readily extinguished. The third time the fire was communicated to the lower tier of bales, and was under headway before it was discovered.

All efforts to quell the flames proving ineffectual, the passengers were called and the boat run ashore, the water being very shallow at the bow, but some twelve feet deep at the stern.

The gangway forward was very narrow, admitting the passage of but one or two persons at a time, was soon partially broken down by trunks which passengers had attempted to save. The crew and deck passengers crowded forward along the guards and were saved. The cabin passengers who could not get through the companion-way were obliged to leap from the boiler deck into the water. In the confusion, a few sprang from the wrong end of the boat and were drowned.

The engines were kept in motion to keep the boat to the bank. The rapid revolutions of the wheels caused a strong current, and drew many underneath the boat, who were either crushed by the wheels or drowned. An old gentleman who was drawn under the wheels and passed under the boat, was rescued by one of the crew.

There were ninety cabin passengers aboard, thirteen ladies, eight children and a number of army officers, among them Major Boswell, who was wounded in the shoulder at Vicksburg. His sister, who, as soon as she learned her brother's situation, went to the camp and nursed him through a long and dangerous sickness, was taking him home.

The brother and sister sprang overboard, and had nearly reached the shore, when the Major's strength became exhausted, and he was obliged to loosen his hold upon his sister, who was carried off by the current and drowned. The boatmen rescued the Major, but he was entirely insensible. There is little hope of his recovery. He was brought up on the Glasgow, and on her taken to St. Louis.

Mr. Boyd, an iron founder of Memphis, was with his wife and child on their way to St. Louis. He lashed his wife and child together, hand in hand, and they leaped into the water, but were instantly drawn into the wheel, and all met watery graves.

Mr. Brady and wife, an aged couple of New Albany, Ind., were returning home. Mr. Brady was urging his wife to try and escape by taking to the water, but her terror was so great that she could not stir.

A great mass of burning cotton finally caused the steam chest to explode. This so frightened the old lady that in an instant she was overboard. Her husband followed, and both were saved.

A poor unfortunate fellow, who had lost a leg by accident, was lucky enough to make his way to shore. Of thirteen female passengers, only four escaped; of eight children, six were lost; an assistant surgeon from Memphis lost his wife; the chambermaid (colored,) the only female servant on the boat, was saved; two of the ladies who escaped were saved by the boatmen; more of them could have been saved, but were afraid to throw themselves into the river until blinded by the flames and smoke, and could not see what they were doing, and leaped almost into the wheel. Mrs. Van Buren and daughter, Mattie C. Van Buren, of Detroit, are among the lost.

After the boat struck the shore, all noise was hushed save the crackling of the flames. It was as still as midnight. Men rushed frantically to and fro, noiseless and speechless. Ladies gathered on the guards with glaring eyes and blanched cheeks. For a time, silence the most terrible and oppressive reigned, when suddenly the flames swept with irresistible force aft, and catching the light dresses of the ladies, in a moment all were on fire. The screams which then rent the air were terrible beyond description. Almost within the reach of shore, some sank upon the burning deck, while others, in their frenzy, threw themselves into the water. After the steam chest exploded, the engines stopped working.

The boat had now burned to the main deck, and gradually swinging out into the current, was carried down the river about half a mile, when she struck on a bar and broke in two. The wreck was visited by a party of survivors, who found among the *debris* the charred remains of some of their ill-fated friends. The clerk had a large amount of money in the safe belonging to the passengers. The safe was not fire proof, and the clerk opened it and gave the money to its owners, but was not able to save any of the boat's money or books.

The gunboat No. 7 came down, and seeing the crowd on the bank, stopped, and was about taking them on board, when the Glasgow came along about four o'clock, and took them on board. A family living on the island fed the passengers, and did all they could for them. The deck hands were mostly saved. Two are known to have been lost.

To the above I have been furnished with the additional list of names of the lost: Mrs. Blake, Mrs. George Cox and child, Mr. Crewell and two children, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Strong, John Powers, fireman on boat; four deck hands, names unknown; a negro woman belonging to Major Elliott. Mrs. Blake's child, ten years old, was saved and sent back to Memphis.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Political Situation—The Speakership—The Military Situation—Convention of Assessors—Case Presentation—The Governor General of Canada and the Conspiracy.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1863.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

May be briefly summed up. The copperheads are despondent. I never saw them more so, at any time since the commencement of the war. Many of them concede the re-election of the Union candidates. On the railroads I heard several admit this without reserve. Among the more moderate of the party curses are vented on Vallandigham and his faction. As a scape goat will be found in all circumstances of misfortune, he has naturally been selected as the most deserving of the honor. The Pennsylvania copperheads now say they would have carried the State by ten thousand, had not Vallandigham been nominated in Ohio. Now all this is unjust to the man, for I contend, as the copperhead papers contended before his defeat, that no man more perfectly represented the principles of the party than he. He was opposed to the war and coercion; so was the party. He was opposed to arbitrary arrests, so was the party. He was in favor of peace; so was the party, in every State in which they were (or supposed they were) in a majority. He was for a compromise, and so was the party. These men who go back on Val., and curse him, should consequently remember that they are going back on and cursing their own party.

I may, with a good degree of certainty, inform you that a change of programme has been resolved upon by a large and influential class of the leaders of the copperhead party. They have made up their minds that opposition to the war won't win, and what won't win will never do for the Democracy. Consequently you may rely upon it, either that the radical element of the party, including the Chicago *Times* & Co., must haul in their secesh horns and hide the cloven foot of rebellion, at least for a time, or there will be a further sloughing off from the old and dilapidated organization. Look out for Richardson, Knapp, Jim Robinson, and even Josh Allen from your State, coming out nearly as strong prosecution of the war-men as McClernand or Logan. They will swear that they were always opposed to the twenty-third resolution of the 17th of June as is now repudiated as not binding, being only the accident of an incidental expression of a disorganized mass meeting. The editors of the Springfield *State Register* and Chicago *Times* are to be politely requested to procure substitutes and retire to private life. The *Register* man has already taken the hint, and is packing up his traps. Even "Horatio" is to be repudiated in the new deal. That speech to "his friends," the New York rioters, did the business for him. Why, I heard a leading Illinois Congressman, of the unadulterated copperhead stripe, with the most consummate impudence, assert that McClellan's letter to Judge Woodward of Pennsylvania was the greatest mistake he ever made! Nevertheless, seeing that the copperheads must go, or pretend to go for the war, it is necessary that they must have a representative war candidate. And who can better represent them than McClellan? To Little Mac, then, are all copperhead eyes most devotedly turned at the present time. He is just enough war man not to hurt him, and that's what the copperheads want.

In the meantime, the copperheads hope for a division among Union men. They argue that new questions will inevitably be forced upon us by a portion of our friends, and their object will be to aid such division by every means in their power, open and secret. Accordingly no questions should be sprung upon the people in the next Congress without having first been thoroughly discussed and agreed upon in caucus. We have the game in our own hands. We can only lose it by the most miserable management on our part. We have now a clear record. The people are fully prepared to endorse, and have endorsed it. Let the copperheads manufacture platforms if they will. We have our record for our platform. In a campaign the general who can select his own ground has already half won the battle.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

In discussing the political situation, I should have stated that the results of the elections in Maryland, West Virginia and Missouri are regarded by the leading copperheads, as far more disastrous to them than the loss of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. They have not only fairly astounded and paralyzed, but it has deprived them of a *point d'appui* from which they might assault our organization through certain men in it, who looked to the Border States for political preferment or as a balance of power which they could use for self aggrandizement. The triumph of the Radicals in those States has utterly destroyed a faction which, like the Silver Greys under the lead of Fillmore, caused the Republican party to lose New York and other States in 1856.

The prominent candidates on our side are Messrs. Washburne of Illinois, and Colfax of Indiana, and it is the highest compliment that can be paid to both of these gentlemen, that the Union members from their respective States would be most happy to vote for either were he a member of their particular State. Mr. Washburne is distinguished for his great strength of character, his energy, perseverance, and radicalism, and for his long experience in legislation. The copperheads dread his force of character, decided principles, and uncompromising devotion to them. Mr. Colfax, on the other hand, is a gentleman of great urbanity of manner, tact and skill. He is popular with all, though an uncompromising Republican. His qualities are of a stamp that win him applause in the debates in the forum, and more particularly in the *ad captandum* appeals from the stump. The choice between these two gentlemen is extremely nice; and no doubt the election of one or the other will be more the result of combinations in the organization of the House, or of local canvass, rather than of any personal consideration whatever.

TWELFTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

Col. Hasbrook Davis' veteran regiment, the 12th Illinois cavalry, is here, on its way to Chicago to recruit. I had the pleasure of meeting the Colonel to-day. He takes home his regiment 600 strong, although it originally mustered but nine companies. This is doing extremely well, considering the hard service this fine body of men has seen. It will be remembered that in Gen. Stoneman's famous raid, Col. Davis, with this regiment, was within three miles of Richmond. Major Dix is now recruiting in your State two additional companies for this regiment, and Col. Davis intends to fill it up to the standard of 1,240 men. The bounty of $300 to veteran volunteers will be paid to all men enlisting in this regiment.

ARKANSAS LOYALTY.

Capt. Ryan, of Gen. Steele's staff, is here from Little Rock, Arkansas, with the report and resolutions of a meeting of the loyal citizens of that State, which he to-day presented to the President. He represents the loyal element of that State as in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. He also states that the people west of the Arkansas river are generally loyal, being mostly small farmers, and owning few if any negroes. Most of the negroes of the State have been run off into Texas. He states that the most loyal places are those in which there are the fewest negroes.

GOVERNOR CURTIN

Is on here to arrange about the quota of volunteers from that State. He looks well after his late canvass, which was an arduous one, the copperheads being very confident. Since his defeat, Judge Woodward has decided the Conscript law unconstitutional, thus exhibiting the cloven foot when he thought he could do so with impunity.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1863.

CIRCULAR FROM THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

The following circular was issued to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, November 17, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 101.—As complaints have been made that errors have occurred in the enrollment of the national forces, by the omission of persons whose names should have been enrolled, and by the addition of names of persons, who by reason of alienage and for other causes, ought not to have been called upon; and as it is desirable that the Department should have such information as may be necessary in order to do full justice to all parties, it is hereby ordered,

That the Board of Enrollment of each district shall have printed lists of names and residences of all persons enrolled in each sub-district, prepared and exposed to public view, in at least five places in each sub-district, and as many more as the Board may deem necessary. The names will be placed upon these lists in alphabetical order. Public notice will be given by advertisements [illegible] the lists of names and in newspapers. [illegible] any person who may appear before the Board and claim to have his name stricken off the list, if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board that he is not and could not be at the time fixed for the next draft liable to military duty on account of

FIRST—Alienage.
SECOND—Non-residence.
THIRD—Unsuitableness of age.
FOURTH—Manifest permanent physical disabilities.

Persons who may be cognizant of any other persons liable to military duty whose names do not appear on the enrollment list, are requested to notify the Board of Enrollment, who shall thereupon direct the enrolling officer of the sub-district in which the parties reside, to ascertain the facts, and enroll the persons so reported, if they are found to be subject to enrollment. These may avail themselves of the privilege of appearing as specified, in paragraph first, if they had been originally enrolled.

Boards of enrollment will use all diligence in the collection of necessary information, and making requisite notes to perfect the enrollment, will proceed as provided in paragraph one, until the 20th of December, 1863, after which no cases will be heard. As soon as possible thereafter, a list of proposed corrections will be made out according to the printed instructions, and transmitted to the Provost Marshal General. The names and residences of those proposed to be stricken out or added will be transmitted to the Provost Marshal General, for the purpose of correcting the lists on file.

JAS. B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

MISSOURI POLITICS.

The following is the latest development in the Missouri imbroglio. It is proper to explain that it was written before the recent election which, according to latest advices here, gives Missouri to the Radicals by about 4,000 majority. Mr. Edwards thus dismissed from office for conduct contrary to the views of the Administration and the State government of Missouri, is simply a Radical. He was one of the Missouri delegates here, and has been an intimate friend, if not also a law student, of the Attorney-General.

[Copy.]

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1863.

W. W. Edwards, Esq., St. Charles, Mo.:

SIR—Your recent active participation in political enterprise hostile to the known views and wishes of the Executive Government of both the Nation and the State, rendered it unfit in my opinion, for you to continue to hold the office of United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri. Such being my opinion, the President, at my request, has caused your office to be vacated.

EDWARD BATES, Attorney General.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The firing heard yesterday was at Somerville Ford, and was occasioned by a reconnoissance to the river by a detachment of cavalry. The 1st Vermont and 6th Michigan cavalry were ordered to advance in that direction to develop the position of the enemy. Dismounting, they pushed forward, and on being discovered, were fired upon by the rebels from a battery on the heights. Taking a favorable position, a battery of the 2d United States Artillery responded to the rebel artillery, their shot being effective and their shells bursting amongst the rebel gunners, whose firing was very wild. The enemy were driven back across the river in confusion, and firing was discontinued at 10 o'clock.

JUDGE UNDERWOOD'S DECISION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—In the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, sitting at Alexandria, Judge Underwood this morning delivered an opinion in the case of the United States vs. Hugh Latham, under the Confiscation Act, in which he confiscates the real estate of the defendant in fee simple. This decision gives an entirely different construction of the law as rendered by other courts.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 17, 1863.

This morning the rebels opened from a battery at the mouth of Chickamauga Creek on Col. Harman's camp across the river. Rev. Mr. Senders, Chaplain of the 125th Illinois, was killed. Our battery replied briskly. The damage done was slight.

Gen. Whipple is announced the Senior Supervising officer in the Adjutant General's Department of this army.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 17.—The rebel Lookout battery was quite vigorously worked yesterday, alternately on Hooker's camps, Moccasin Point, and Chattanooga camps. Shells were occasionally thrown into the town, but their plunging fire was neither accurate nor effective. No casualties are reported here. Our Moccasin batteries have splendid range on the camps in Chattanooga Valley, on the east side of Lookout. The indications were that a battle would be made on Hooker's position by a large force of rebels ere long, but its strength and advantageous position has led to an abandonment.

Latest information from scouts, contradicting former reports, states that the Western and Atlantic road is worked to its full capacity, bringing reinforcements to Bragg, and the road from Chickamauga Station, eight miles south, is lined with camps.

The rebels aver that the campaign will not be closed without a decisive and bloody struggle for Chattanooga and East Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17.—A telegram, dated yesterday, from headquarters of the Army of the Tennessee, states that Major General Sherman was in Gen Thomas' headquarters, having made a junction of his entire corps with Grant's right.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

News from Rebel Sources—The Siege of Charleston—Great Fire in Wilmington.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 17.—The flag of truce boat New York arrived this evening with 3,515 Union soldiers from Richmond.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 16th contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Nov. 14.—The enemies fire on Sumter continues steadily. Battery Gregg opened fire this afternoon on James Island, and Fort Moultrie, Fort Lamar, and batteries Simpkins replied.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 15.—The firing is about the same to-day. From Thursday morning until Saturday, at sundown, 1,533 mortar shells and rifle shots were fired at Sumter. The enemy's fire has ceased to be of any injury to the fort. There has been no firing to-day on James or Sullivan's Island. Our batteries continue to keep up a slow fire on Gregg's mortar battery.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 15.—A large warehouse next to the customhouse was destroyed by fire last night. The loss, which is heavy, consisted of cotton clothing and a part of the cargo of the steamship Advance, belonging to the State of North Carolina.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—A Fortress Monroe letter to the *Commercial* says, lately heavy reinforcements have arrived here, and Gen. Foster was about making a grand movement which on the evening of starting it was nipped in the bud by an order from the War Department countermanding the movement.

THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

Latest News from Gen. Banks' Force.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The *Herald* has a letter from off Brazos, 5th, giving further particulars of the movements connected with Gen. Banks' expedition.

A successful reconnoisance of the whole Texas coast has been made by the gunboat Tennessee; also, of the mouth of the Rio Grande, the passes and bar, and most valuable information as to the depth of water has been obtained, as well as views of rebel works and forces at Sabine Pass, Galveston, Brazos River and other points.

During the cruise, a small blockade runner with arms and ammunition, from Havana, was captured and another destroyed.

Firing was heard off Sabine Pass, supposed to be in honor of the arrival of Magruder.

Dangerous Rebel Plot Discovered.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—When the United States steamer Newbern was on her way to New York with a large number of rebel prisoners, a plot was discovered to take the vessel from the officers and men, as there were less than fifty of them. One hundred and fifty rebels could easily have effected their design, had it not been for the [illegible] of the naval officer, who, disguised as a sailor, discovered the plot in time.

A Remarkable Rumor.

BUFFALO, Nov. 17.—We learn from gentlemen, just from Toronto, that [illegible] R. Giddings has been arrested [illegible] and held to bail in the sum of [illegible] with kidnapping.

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1863.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The City.

Quite a severe conflagration took place in Camp Douglas on Wednesday afternoon of last week. The fire broke out in the barracks of one of the guard companies, and before it could be arrested five or six hundred feet of barracks were consumed. Besides the burning of the barracks, nearly all the guns and equipments belonging to one company were consumed. Mrs. Finley, who keeps a sutler's stand, lost all of her stock, valued at $600, and also $1,100 in greenbacks. The total loss is about $5,000. There has been an addition of about forty rebels to Camp Douglas during the week, most of them guerillas from Kentucky.

A meeting of the Board of Trade was held on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of taking action to raise funds, and make other necessary arrangements, for the erection of a suitable military monument in Rosehill Cemetery, in honor of the brave boys who have fallen in the present war, and are buried in the Cemetery. Resolutions in favor of the measure were passed, and the initiatory steps will at once be taken. The Board also passed resolutions in favor of filling up the Board of Trade Regiments.

The Wabash Gridiron in the Supreme Court.

The Wabash Gridiron is in the Supreme Court, where its friends are now making every effort to give a new vitality. How it got there, a brief history will tell. The fathers of the Wabash have not felt happy since Gov. Yates kicked them and their bantling out of the Legislature, and they have ever since been seeking to establish the legal existence of the "Wabash Railway Company," by a decision from some Court that Gov. Yates' prorogation proclamation, was illegal. With this object in view, they made up a case. In Cairo resides a saloon keeper named Samuel Guthrie, who had given two notes for about $60 each to one Moses Wall, for whisky. The notes were good for nothing, but they would answer the purpose of the Wabash tribe. Bill Green or Hacker made a discovery of the fact, went to Moses, and he, for little or no consideration, endorsed them over to Alderman Gallup, of this city, of the Wabash tribe. Gallup endorsed them over to the Wabash Railway Company, and that concern immediately commenced suit against Guthrie for the amount, before Judge Mulkey at Cairo. The Wabashites employed lawyers for both sides, and went through "the motions" of a trial with much dignity. The defense, as was arranged before hand, set up the plea that there was no such corporation as the Wabash Railway Company—that the Legislature had been constitutionally prorogued, &c. The "Court" delivered a long opinion upon the subject, and gave judgment in favor of Wabash for the amount of the notes. It has since been pretty certainly ascertained that Wabash C. Goudy wrote the opinion, Mulkey being notoriously incompetent to the task. The next step was to appeal the case to the Supreme Court, which met at Mount Vernon last week. This was done against Guthrie's knowledge or consent. He said he had had one suit before on the same notes, and won it. He immediately granted a power of attorney to Judge O. C. Skinner, of Quincy, to appear in the Court for him. The case, after much squirming and manœuvring on the part of the Wabashites, was finally dismissed by the Court, it very properly regarding the case as an entirely fictitious one, and insulting to that body.

The Wabashites, through their President, one Harless, asked the Court for three writs of mandamus: 1 Compelling Gov. Yates to file a copy of Wabash charter with the Secretary of State as a law. 2. To compel the Secretary of State to deliver the charter to the corporators, with his official seal; and 3. To compel the Auditor of the State to pay one Keyes his per diem as a member of the House, after the Legislature had been prorogued by the Governor. In the case of the Governor, the Court refused the writ, on the ground that the Court had no control over the Governor, but in the case of the Secretary and Auditor, alternative writs were granted. They have been served, and return made. Of course the Secretary and Auditor refused to comply, and return was made to the Court on Friday. The argument on the return of the case of Keyes vs. Auditor, was commenced on Monday and finished on Tuesday, and then the case of Harless vs. Secretary of State, was taken up, the argument, it was supposed, would continue until Wednesday noon. The opinion of the Court will not probably be given during the present term.

The Lake Erie Plot.

The entire country, including Canada, has been highly excited during the past week over the discovery of a plot which is supposed to have been incubating in Canada for some time, by the rebel sneaks and secesh sympathizers, for the purpose of liberating the secesh prisoners on Johnson's Island, some four thousand in number—all officers—burn Buffalo, Cleveland, seize Detroit, by a large rebel invading force, occupy it during the winter, and the organization then of a large rebel force against Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, and, in fact, play the mischief with the Yankees generally. We will briefly give the facts as they have already come to light.

Information reached Governor Tod, of Ohio, early last week, that a plot was on foot among rebel sympathizers in Canada to liberate the four thousand rebel prisoners—all of them officers—including among them General Trimble, General Jeff. Thompson and General Jones, on Johnson's Island, and then such depredations as were possible, such as burning Sandusky, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, &c., and then make their escape into Canada. Governor Tod immediately telegraphed to Washington the information he had received. The Government at first hesitated to give credence to the extraordinary story, but on Thursday last, Lord Lyons received a dispatch from the Governor General of Canada, warning him of the existence of the plot, telling him the plan was to seize some steamer on the lake, give it such offensive material as they could, proceed at once to Johnson's Island, liberate the prisoners, sail immediately for Buffalo, burn it, &c. Lord Lyons at once communicated the dispatch to Secretary Seward, who transferred it to Secretary Stanton, and that official immediately telegraphed the substance of it to Mayor Fargo, of Buffalo, that the necessary precautions which the case demanded might at once be made, the Secretary promising that the Government will employ all the means in its power to suppress any hostile attack from any source.

On the Tuesday previous to the events narrated above, Mr. Pierson, in command of Johnson's Island, received information that a fully armed and equipped gunboat had left the Canadian shore with the intention of assisting in releasing the prisoners. He had other information, also, that simultaneously with the appearance of the pirate, a general uprising and attack was to be made by the rebel prisoners, the guards overpowered, the arsenal seized, Sandusky to be pillaged and burned, and the rebels then to make their escape to Canada. These facts were immediately communicated to Gov. Tod, who, upon receiving the information, stopped a train with four hundred prisoners on its way from Columbus to Sandusky, telegraphed to Col. [illegible] to dispatch troops to the scene of anticipated trouble, and a considerable force was sent. The United States gunboat Michigan, which was in the harbor of Sandusky, at once took position in front of the prison on the Island ready to pay her compliments to any piratical craft that might appear, or send a destructive fire among the prisoners, should there be any manifestations of revolt. Other measures have also been taken to render Johnson's Island secure against any attack from without, or revolt from within. Buffalo, Cleveland, Sandusky and Detroit have not been idle since the alarm commenced, and every measure for the security of the frontier under the order of Gen. Dix, has been taken in the matter. This is "the situation" of the great Lake Erie Plot to day.

Exactly how formidable this great Canadian naval raid in its design and execution was to be, is not known, and perhaps never will be except to those engaged in it. It is pretty certain, however, that it is a fragmentary portion of the other rebel plot which has been recently developed in Ohio. A correspondent of the New York *Times* telegraphs from Washington that it is understood there that Vallandigham, James Clay, and Marshal Kane had fully arranged for passing through the Welland Canal an armed steamer, whose mission was, first, to open the prison doors for the captive rebels at Sandusky Bay; second, to arm and equip these veterans, over 2,000 in number; third, to seize as many propellers on Lake Erie as were needed, and arm and man them; fourth, to make Buffalo a heap of ashes, and her vessels in port charred skeletons; fifth, to burn Cleveland; sixth, to wipe out the commerce of Lake Erie; seventh, to consume Detroit, and in effect destroy the commerce and cities of the lakes from Ogdensburg to Chicago, at a blow.

The correspondent of the New York World in Washington, telegraphs that Attorney General McDonald, of Canada, is there, and brings information which shows the seriousness of the plot for the release of the prisoners, etc. Lord Lyons received information of the scheme from a citizen of Baltimore, [illegible] months ago. It appears that a number of secessionists were to take passage on the Chicago and Ogdensburg propellers and seize them, then intercept the Detroit and Buffalo steamers, then threaten Ogdensburg and Buffalo. They were to be aided by emissaries in Buffalo, who would fire that city. The Toronto *Advertiser*, a secession sheet, in its issue of the 14th, admits the existence of the naval plot, and its failure. It says the Confederate Government fitted out the steamer R. E. Lee, from Wilmington to Halifax, with a cargo to furnish funds. Thirty-six officers and three hundred men were to come overland in small parties to a general rendezvous. Their intention was to capture the Federal garrison at Johnson's Island, liberate the prisoners there and convey them to Canada.

Of course the story cooked up in the Detroit *Free Press*, of a "daring, gigantic and dangerous rebel scheme," comprehending the seizure of Detroit and its occupancy during the winter, and the organization of a rebel army to take the field in the spring, invading Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, and that for this purpose 100,000 rebels could be found in Canada, is purely sensational. There are not probably ten thousand rebels in the entire province of Upper Canada.

Free Labor Cotton Growing.

Adjutant General Thomas has recently paid a visit of a few days among the leased plantations at Goodrich's Landing, near Vicksburg, and sends a report of what he saw to Secretary Stanton. The gathering of cotton is in full operation. By necessity, the planting of the cotton was two months later than it should have been. The laborers, therefore, labored under great disadvantage. By the withdrawal of troops, too, the plantations were left without adequate protection, and the rebels made raids, carried off negroes, &c. This was the time when it was impossible to cultivate the crops, and the result was [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The City.

Quite a severe conflagration took place in Chicago on Monday night, between the hours of 9 and 10. The fire broke out in the rear of one of the grand conspicuous, and before it could be extinguished, had destroyed the entire block bounded by Lake, Dearborn, Randolph and Clark streets, and a portion of the block on the opposite side of Clark street. The fire originated in the extensive establishment of Messrs. Wells, Richardson & Co., druggists, and spread with such rapidity that the whole interior of the building was in flames before the alarm was given. The loss on the building is estimated at $50,000, and that on the stock at $100,000. The block was owned by Messrs. Wells, Richardson & Co., and by Messrs. Hamlin, Lombard & Co., and was insured for $50,000. The loss of Messrs. Wells, Richardson & Co. is covered by insurance to the amount of $50,000. The loss of Messrs. Hamlin, Lombard & Co. is covered by insurance to the amount of $25,000. The fire was the most destructive that has occurred in the city since the great fire of October, 1871.

The Wabash Creditors in the Supreme Court.

The Wabash Creditors in the Supreme Court, where its friends are now making every effort to get a new trial. Their application for a writ of error to the Circuit Court of Cook county, in order to establish their claim against the Wabash Railway Company, was argued by Messrs. Walker & Bunn, for the petitioners, and by Messrs. Lawrence & Hitchcock, for the Wabash Railway Company, on Tuesday last. The Court had no conference over the matter, but will probably give its decision in a few days. The Court will not probably be in session after the 15th inst.

The Lake Side Fleet.

The entire country, including Canada, has been highly excited during the past week over the reported capture of the steamer Philo Parsons by the rebels and assault upon Sandusky, etc. The report, as published in Canada, proved to be a hoax, and the Philo Parsons arrived safely at Detroit on Friday last. The Sandusky affair, however, was not a hoax, and the capture of the steamer Island Queen, and shooting to death of Lieutenant Cole, and wounding of Captain Carpenter, Chief Engineer Hall, and others, by the rebel guerrillas, was a most cowardly and murderous affair. The Island Queen was a passenger steamer, plying between Sandusky and Detroit, and was captured on Monday last, while on her regular trip. The guerrillas, after murdering Lieutenant Cole, and wounding the others, set fire to the steamer, and she was entirely consumed. The guerrillas then escaped in a small boat, and succeeded in reaching the Canada shore. The Philo Parsons was also captured by the guerrillas, but was released by them after they had robbed her of a few trifles. The Parsons was then allowed to proceed on her way to Detroit. The Island Queen was a new boat, and was valued at $75,000. She was insured for $50,000. The Philo Parsons was also insured. The Sandusky affair has created the most intense excitement throughout the country, and the Lake Side fleet is now under the strictest surveillance. Gunboats are patrolling the lakes, and every effort is being made to capture the guerrillas who committed the outrages.

Our Prisoners at Richmond.

Gen. Meade's Despatch of the Result of Operations.

Gen. Meade's official report of the results of the campaign that followed the battle of Gettysburg, and of the battle itself, was given to the press by the War Department this evening.

Gen. Meade says it was delayed till now because he was waiting for reports from his subordinate officers, which he could not obtain sooner. The report is dated Washington, November 10, 1863, and is addressed to Major General Halleck, Chief of Staff. It is a long document, and is published in full in the Washington papers of this morning. It is a clear and concise statement of the movements of the army from the time it left the Rappahannock, on the 3d of June, to the battle of Gettysburg, and the subsequent movements of the army, including the battle of Bristoe Station, on the 14th of October, 1863. Gen. Meade says that the battle of Gettysburg was fought by the Army of the Potomac, consisting of the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, and the Cavalry Corps, under Gen. Pleasonton, and the Artillery, under Gen. Hunt. The Army of the Potomac, on the morning of the battle, numbered 82,289 infantry, 7,320 cavalry, and 4,365 artillery, with 354 guns. The loss in killed, wounded and missing during the battle was 23,186. The enemy's loss was much greater. Gen. Meade says that the battle was fought on the defensive, and that the enemy was the assailant throughout. The enemy's force was much greater than ours. Gen. Meade says that the battle was fought on the defensive, and that the enemy was the assailant throughout. The enemy's force was much greater than ours. Gen. Meade says that the battle was fought on the defensive, and that the enemy was the assailant throughout. The enemy's force was much greater than ours.

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Illinois.

The Rebel Attempt from the Richmond Examiner, which was shelling it in the

Tennessee.

Gen. Thomas' Expedition.

The expedition which has been fitting out for some time past at New Orleans, sailed on the 3d inst., and is composed of the following vessels: [illegible]

Ohio and Below.

Memphis Dispatches, Etc.

A fight occurred between Forrest and [illegible]

Wisconsin.

Mr. Robbins, editor of the [illegible]

Minnesota.

We have but [illegible]

Kansas and Below.

There have been [illegible]

European Matters.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Commercial.

[illegible]

Financial and Commercial.

[illegible]

Review of Chicago Markets.

[illegible]

Chicago Auction Sales.

[illegible]

Chicago Cattle Markets.

[illegible]

New York Markets.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[illegible]

Boston Markets.

[illegible]

Advertisements.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1863.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Bombardment of Fort Sumter—[illegible] Effect of Our Fire—Rebel Account of the Affair.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

FORT PUTNAM (formerly Gregg,) MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Oct. 31, 1863.

As a model of ruin lapsing into chaos, Fort Sumter is perfect. For any other purpose it is not available. Hereafter it may point a moral as to the inevitable destruction of any faction plotting against the republic, as it will certainly adorn the most significant tale written upon the historic scroll of the nineteenth century.

With the booming of shells and shots fired from the heaviest artillery yet constructed—with the dreadful notes of the gun magically inclosed in the low, mysterious monitors lying a mile to seaward—with the little weak voices of the captains piping the words of command that awaken the huge engines above and around me, with all these mingles the weird diapason of the awful sea. The tides bring up to the beach their eternal message of menace. They come ravening over the sands, and swallowing by huge peace-meals the soil whereon we stand, or leave it half consumed to fester in hideous marsh where pools of shimmering water alternate with stretches of black mud strewn with the waste and wreck of ocean. In the midst of all, the white heron leisurely settles down among the scanty salt grass, or the reeds of the marsh-creek, and the vulture swoops upon stranded strays of his scaly prey. The only prominent objects, looking south, are the mounds and traverses of our forts, from which come the belching fire and sulphury smoke of cannon. Westward stands the doomed city, gray and grim, like a hoary, impertinent traitor brought to the block, impassive and defiant alike of the gods and of Fate. Northward, the enemy's forts extend in line, on either side of the black, sombre Moultrie House. James Island stretches seaward from Charleston on this side, and is continued in the horizon line presented to the eye by Long Island. These are low beeches, dotted and diversified by sand hills and rebel forts, with the uniform background of pine trees and live oaks provided by nature as the fringe of nearly all the eastern coast of the Atlantic, below Hatteras; but to sea, beyond the monitors, are the blockading ships at anchor, watchful, calm, spectators of this wonderful scene of struggle and desolation.

FORT SUMTER.

That which was once Sumter presents to our present point of view two sides of a frowning fort. No expense or labor had been spared to make it a perfect work—perfect, according to the lights in military engineering science that were known in the days when it was built. Where now is an indistinguishable rubbish heap of shapeless form and confounded materials, the sharp, precise lines of scarp, gorge, bastion, and parapet saluted the order-loving eyes of spectators, critical and uncritical. As the finishing piece in the series of forts wherewith Charleston was defended (Castle Pickney, Fort Moultrie, and other works of brick and stone,) it must have given symmetry and completeness to the whole. The ships and steam vessels, obliged to pass under its guns to and from the city, saluting as they went; the sloops and small craft coasting under its shadow or tied to its base; the glowing, vehement sunshine above it, and its yeasty waves lapping its abrupt sides; such was, indeed, a picture worthy the sight and remembrance of all travellers.

Who of these could recognize it in that forlorn-looking mass of rubbish to which the guns of a justly incensed fatherland have now reduced it? On the extreme west corner, nearest to Charleston, are some faint indications of what it once was. A few square yards of masonry remain comparatively unhurt. Yet even here the parapet is knocked clearly away for a space of fifteen feet, at least, and the eye rests on a house standing in line of vision on the shore of Sullivan's Island, beyond the North Channel, that interverses between the land and the fort. Follow the jagged outline to the east and you see other houses peeping over the top of the heap. Of course you can see nearly one-half from the crown of the roofs downward. Of others only the chimneys and upper shingles were visible a few days ago, and now the cloud of every shot, clearing away, shows you more of their forms, to prove that the mound of bricks is being gradually decreased in hight. The shot and shells pound away at the remains, on an average, one in each half minute, through the entire day. All night long the mortars in our advanced works go on with their pulverizing practice. What structure of brick or stone could stand such hammering, so kept up?

THE EAST FACE.

But it is on the east face, or sea-wall of Sumter, that destruction has done its work. Here has concentrated the fire of the army and navy. Four monitors, the Weehawken, the Patapsco, the Catskill, and the Lehigh, have, since Tuesday, kept up their awful fire of 15-inch shells. Many of these fall short. Some of them go clear over and beyond their mark. But when and where they strike, the effects are noticeable in the masses of matter that immediately fly and fall from the parapet or sides of the work. A breach has been effected over which a storming party could pass in a few minutes to the interior of the fort. The northeast corner, partially undermined, topples and threatens momentarily to fall. And still do the pitiless conical shells bury and explode in the walls, and the solid 300, 200, and 100-pound shots follow them to complete the overthrow of what the first have mined and honeycombed. How men can live and move around in Sumter is a mystery—it is almost, indeed, a miracle. They manage every evening to fire from the top of the heap, near the west angle an "evening gun" at sunset, and to drop the flag. But latterly even these ceremonies have had to be modified. The sunset gun is only the firing of a bag of powder, whose flash is a signal to the city that the garrison holds out. Wrapping the ragged remnant of the flag around its frail stick is the only salute that can be given to the declining orb of day. The would-be sharpshooters are displaced, and no more crack their rifles vainly at the gunners in our works. The peeping pickets on the base, near the Charleston side of the fort, no longer peer inquisitively and timidly at us. They are all gone into the vaults and fastnesses of the fort, to undergo a process of slow incremation by the crumbling rubbish falling ever around and upon them from all sides. An awful and futile duty is theirs—to remain on this memorial of desolation, to suffer slow but certain death, as the exemplars of a fortitude and tenacity unjustifiable by the cause that evokes and exacts from these men the sacrifice of their lives.

About 30 feet it is estimated have been taken from the average height of Fort Sumter, except upon the east, or "sea face," where not more than a half of the original structure remains. The flag staff has been thrice shot away. The flag is pierced and mutilated almost beyond recognition, and the field of white is all gone, only portions of the golden cross remaining. Still do our patient, impassive gunners pound away. Not a cheer is heard. The order and method of a machine-shop is observable around us. Except for the uniforms, you might see in these men only mechanics and laborers engaged in the daily routine of productive industry. Indeed, they are almost as little interfered with by the enemy, as are the workmen in the Novelty Works, or any other great open-air factory in the North. Now and then comes a humming mortar-shell from Moultrie, or Simpkins or Johnson; but it has been carefully noted from the beginning of its flight, and the methodical sentry, calling aloud "cover—Moultrie!" warns the men into their impregnable bomb proofs. Not a man has been hurt all day long. Scarcely any casualties have occurred during the entire week. The surgeons, stretcher bearers, and ambulances, are all on the spot. But they are little called for. The enemy's fire always in an inverse ratio to our own, has almost ceased. Their guns are worn out or burst, or their owners, see the shots falling short, and conclude to save instead of wasting their ammunition. Battery Simpkins, silenced early on Tuesday afternoon, has barely made itself felt since with a few rifle shots. Moultrie fires shells with little effect. Johnson's shots fall short into the mud of the creek. Charleston may at any moment be fired by incendiary shells. As a hint to this effect, last Tuesday a 100-pounder Parrott in this battery put three shells (not containing "Greek fire") into the city, whereof one, exploding near St. Michael's steeple, caused a heavy smoke for some time afterward. In despair of hurting our main works, the rebels fire at our forces on Black, Block, or Bird Island, for so is the place variously named. In reply, the gunboat Commodore McDonough keeps a brisk fire on the batteries in Secessionville, thus harassing the communications of the enemy, who pass their supplies to and from the southern end of James Island through the truculently named village just mentioned. By many officers the paucity of the rebels' fire is accounted for by supposing that they are massing troops and stores for a descent upon our rear at Stono River. But here they are more by watched by gunboats; and Gen. Gillmore, whose headquarters are near this threatened part of his position, keeps under arms, night and day, a large force ready for any emergency.

A LADY IN WAGNER.

Of all the pleasantly incongruous sights possible in war, that of a lady, with her delicate curved outlines of form and face, and the sweeping festoons of her drapery, in the midst of the grim guns and dirt-heaps of a fort, is the most remarkable. While Wagner was heavily belching at Sumter to-day, an ambulance drove into the interior, and from it descended Mrs. Bragg, mother of Captain Bragg of Gen. Gilmore's staff. This lady recently arrived in the department by the Arago. She is the guest of Gen. Gilmore. The General, who is as gallant as he is bold and brave, happened to be in the works at the same moment, and escorted the lady over the fort, explaining to her the interesting features of the work. The fire from the boats was very heavy at the time. Rebel guns of the greatest calibre, and all intermediate sizes down to the common cohorn mortars, were at work. The lady's curiosity and interest seemed in no way even satisfied, and she left the fort in the shelling din.

[illegible]

The recent high tides have washed away much of Morris Island, [illegible] the fronts of the forts, and swept out of Charleston harbor the wooden obstructions, [illegible] "devil's floats." These were [illegible] on the beaches of Morris and Folly Islands, and [illegible] by the men [illegible] into [illegible] fires. Four [illegible] about [illegible] feet long, [illegible] with [illegible] of [illegible] attached to them were torpedoes, made of large [illegible] filled with powder, [illegible] Several were [illegible] and [illegible] "boats in his [illegible]" But he [illegible].

rather remaining than commands to furnish him with a sufficient number of [illegible] to encounter and any of the [illegible] infesting the [illegible] between the lighthouse inlet and Charleston [illegible].

A GALLANT FEAT.

[From the N. Y. Times, Nov. 4.]

Monday night one of the boldest feats of the siege was performed by Capt. Ferris, of the Enface Pardo regiment. Accompanied by two others, who acted as rowers, the Captain took a boat and passed up Lighthouse Creek to the bay, and then cautiously felt his way to Sumter. He reached the debris unperceived by those above, and was in the act of climbing to a more elevated point when some bricks, used as a purchase for his feet, gave way, causing a noise which alarmed the sentinel, who aroused the entire garrison. The Captain comprehended his imminent position, and succeeded in returning to his boat. In pushing off, the rebels were enabled to judge of his whereabouts from the sound of the oars, and fifty of them discharged their pieces at him, but the bullets fell harmlessly into the water. Himself and assistants arrived safely at Cummings' Point.

THE DRAFT.

Amended List of Exempting Diseases

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 100.—Paragraph 85 of the Regulations for the government of the bureau of the Provost Marshal General of the United States, is amended to read as follows:

85. The following diseases and infirmities are those which disqualify for military service, and for which only drafted men are to be "rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service," viz:

1. Manifest imbecility.
2. Insanity. This includes well-established recent insanity, with liability to a recurrence.
3. Epilepsy. For this disability the statement of the drafted man is insufficient, and the fact must be established by the duly attested affidavit of a physician in good standing, who has attended him in the disease within the six months immediately preceding his examination by the Board.
4. Paralysis, general or of one limb, or chorea; their existence to be adequately determined. Decided atrophy of a limb.
5. Acute or organic diseases of the brain or spinal cord; of the heart or lungs; of the liver or spleen; of the kidneys or bladder, which have so seriously impaired his general health as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.
6. Confirmed consumption. Incipient does not exempt.
7. Cancer; aneurism of the large arteries.
8. Inveterate and extensive disease of the skin, such as will necessarily impair his efficiency as a soldier.
9. Decided feebleness of constitution, or deficient size of chest, sufficient in degree to leave no doubt of the man's unfitness for military service.
10. Scrofula, or constitutional syphilis, which has so seriously impaired his general health as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for service.
11. Habitual and confirmed intemperance, or solitary vice, which has so materially enfeebled the constitution as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.
12. Chronic rheumatism, unless manifested by positive change of structure, wasting of the affected limb, or puffness or distortion of the joints, does not exempt. Impaired motion of joints and contraction of the limbs alleged to arise from rheumatism, and in which the nutrition of the limb is not manifestly impaired, are to be proved by examination while in a state of anæsthesia induced by ether only.
13. Pain, whether simulating headache, neuralgia in any of its forms, rheumatism, lumbago, or affections of the muscles, bones, or joints, is a symptom of disease so easily pretended that it is not to be admitted as a cause for exemption unless accompanied with manifest derangement of the general health, wasting of limb, or other positive sign of disqualifying local disease.
14. Great injuries or diseases of the skull, occasioning impairment of the intellectual faculties, epilepsy, or other manifest nervous or spasmodic symptoms.
15. Total loss of sight; total loss of sight of right eye; cataract of right eye; loss of crystalline lens of right eye.
16. Partial loss of sight of both eyes, vision being so greatly impaired as to leave no doubt of the man's inability to perform military duty. Serious permanent diseases of the eye or eyelids, so manifestly affecting the use of the eyes as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service. Nearsightedness does not exempt, if found on trial to be so decided as to incapacitate for field service, the man may be transferred to the invalid corps.
17. Total loss of nose; deformity of nose so great as seriously to obstruct respiration; ozæna, dependent on caries in progress.
18. Decided deafness. The disability must not be admitted on the mere statement of the drafted man, but must be proved by the existence of positive disease, or by other satisfactory evidence; and it must be so decided as to leave no doubt of the man's unfitness for military service. Chronic purulent otorrhœa.
19. Incurable diseases or deformities of either jaw, such as will necessarily greatly impede mastication or speech. Anchylosis of the lower jaw; caries of the bones of the face, if in progress; cleft palate (bony); extensive loss of substance of the cheeks, or salivary fistula.
20. Dumbness; permanent loss of voice; not to be admitted without clear and satisfactory proof.
21. Total loss of tongue; hypertrophy, atrophy, mutilation, or obstinate chronic ulceration of the tongue, if sufficient in degree to interfere seriously with the use of the organ.
22. Stammering, if excessive and confirmed; to be established by satisfactory evidence under oath.
23. Loss of a sufficient number of teeth to prevent mastication of food. This applies to those cases only where the loss of teeth is so great that, if the man were restricted to solid food, he would soon become incapacitated for military service.
24. Tumors or wounds of the neck, impeding respiration or deglutition; fistula of larynx or trachea; torticollis, if of long standing and well marked.
25. Deformity of the chest, or excessive curvature of the spine, sufficient to prevent the carrying of arms and military equipments; caries of the spine, ribs, or sternum.
26. Abdomen grossly protuberant; excessive obesity.
27. Hernia.
28. Artificial anus; stricture of the rectum; prolapsus ani. Fistula in ano is not a positive disqualification, but may be so, if extensive or complicated with visceral disease.
29. Old and ulcerated internal hemorrhoids, if in degree sufficient to impair the man's efficiency. External hemorrhoids are no cause for exemption.
30. Total loss or nearly total loss of penis; epispadia or hypospadia at the middle or near the root of the penis.
31. Incurable permanent organic stricture of the urethra, in which urine is passed drop by drop, or which is complicated by disease of the bladder; urinary fistula. Recent or spasmodic stricture of the urethra does not exempt.
32. Incontinence of urine, being a disease frequently feigned and of rare occurrence, is not, of itself, a cause for exemption. Stone in the bladder, ascertained by the introduction of the metallic catheter, is a positive disqualification.
33. Loss or complete atrophy of both testicles from any cause; permanent retention of one or both testicles within the inguinal canal; but voluntary retraction does not exempt.
34. Confirmed or malignant sarcocele; hydrocele, if complicated with organic disease of the testicle. Varicocele is not, in itself, disqualifying.
35. Loss of an arm, a forearm, hand, thigh, leg, or foot.
36. Wounds, muscular or cutaneous contractions from wounds and burns, or tumors, which would prevent marching, or otherwise manifestly incapacitate the man for military service.
37. Fractures, irreducible dislocation or anchylosis of the large joints, or chronic diseases of the joints or bones, that would prevent marching, or otherwise unfit the man for military service.
38. Total loss of a thumb; total loss of the index finger of the right hand. Other permanent defects or deformities of the hands, so decided as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.
39. Club feet; total loss of a great toe. Other permanent defects or deformities of the feet, such as will necessarily prevent marching.
40. Varicose veins of inferior extremities, if large and numerous, and accompanied with chronic swellings or ulcerations.
41. Chronic ulcers; extensive, deep, and adherent cicatrices of lower extremities.

Surgeons of Boards of Enrollment in reporting the "statistics of the causes of exemption on account of physical disability," will hereafter, in addition to the alphabetical list of disabilities required by Circular No. 90, from this office, report the number rejected under each paragraph of the above list of disqualifying infirmities.

JAMES B. FRY, Prov. Mar. Gen.

Strength of the Rebel Armies.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.

A careful collection of reports from different well informed quarters, shows the entire strength of the rebel army, on this side of the Mississippi (that is of all that is of any use), to be, in round numbers, as follows:

Bragg's army	[illegible]
Lee's army	[illegible]
Beauregard's army	[illegible]
Johnston's army (in rear of Vicksburg and Memphis)	[illegible]
At Mobile	[illegible]
At [illegible]	[illegible]
Scattering ([illegible])	[illegible]

There are about 30,000 on the west side of the Mississippi (there were 40,000 three months ago), but their numbers are being rapidly diminished by desertions, and at any rate, isolated as they are, they are utterly useless for the sustenance of the rebellion.

Practically, then, we are confronted to-day by not over one hundred and ninety thousand men. We can meet them with an effective mobile force of, at the very least, three hundred and fifty thousand.

The Great Campaign.

A correspondent with Bragg's army says: The situation in Tennessee and Kentucky promises a campaign which, for magnitude of field operations, for a display of generalship, and for strategical combinations, only Napoleon the Great has offered a parallel to in modern times. It will be a campaign in which Lee in Virginia, Johnston in Mississippi, our cavalry in the Federal lines, our advance line at Bristol, Tennessee, and this army, each will co-operate and play an important part, while on the other hand the Federals will have no less than four or five different bases of operations from which they will, in due time, commence the grand game of conquest.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Official Reports on Mexico—Annexation of Mexico to France.

[Correspondence London Times.]

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1863.

The Mexican deputation were so desirous of relating to the Emperor Napoleon the result of their mission to Miramar, and his Majesty of hearing it, that the audience which is said to have been fixed for to-morrow (Sunday,) took place on Thursday. M. Gutierrez de Estrada, as the head of the mission, acted as spokesman, and his Majesty listened with much interest to the details of the reception given them by the Archduke. He doubtless congratulated the delegation on the flattering reception they had met with, reciprocated the compliments paid to himself personally, and expressed the most heartfelt anxiety for the regeneration of Mexico. When the congratulations and compliments were all disposed of M. Gutierrez presented to the Emperor, "in the name of the Regency of the Mexican Empire," the vote of thanks of the Junta of Notables. The document was placed in a box of silver of delicate workmanship, fastened round with ribbands of the colors of Mexico—red, white, and green.

The Emperor probably did not make many inquiries of the delegates on the condition of Mexico, for they had just come from Trieste; and, moreover, he had only a day or two before received ample and trustworthy accounts from his own agents, military and civil, in that country. These accounts, as they appear in the *Moniteur*, present the most flattering picture. Order reigns everywhere, or almost everywhere; trade revives; confidence is restored; the taxes come in; the local militia suffice to maintain order; and Juarez, abandoned and fugitive, was on the eve of going on board ship, to seek an asylum in some remote land. One report, in the official journal, states that the "populations display great enthusiasm for the situation;" that "adhesions come in daily; and that nothing can be better than the spirit of the towns of the interior; and that the few remaining partisans of Juarez are scattered in all directions." "The work of pacification," writes the General Commanding-in Chief, "is going on. Many citizens have sent in addresses of the warmest kind to the Government. The organization of the urban guard and rural militia, has already produced the best effects. The road police is reconstructed; the Regency are organizing all branches of the administration; the postal service is simplified; the School of Art is re-established," &c.

All this is very satisfactory, in so remarkably short a time. The renovation is complete; peace reigns throughout the land; prosperity comes exactly as Juarez goes; and it certainly must be admitted that the new government has done wonders to be able to attend to such details as the organization of schools of art.

The first remark people make who read these accounts, is, that the mission of France is now complete, and that all that the French Emperor has to do is to hand over at once the keys of Mexico to the representatives of the Archduke. There can be no fear, they say, of his throne not being sufficiently consolidated, because the detested press system, by which Juarez got his levies, has been abolished by the Regency, and they conclude that an empire which, even in its infancy, has the cordial and unanimous adhesion of the people, is beyond the reach of contingencies. The French army did not go to Mexico as enemies; on the contrary, the Mexicans, as has been stated repeatedly in official documents, were calling for them with might and main to save them from men who, without scruple and without conscience, were pillaging and crushing them. That band of pillagers is now dispersed; they are driven from the country more by the hatred of the country than by the French arms; and the nation, delighted at last to breath freely, rallies to a man round the throne raised by Gen. Forey. In such circumstances it is not strange that people should ask why they hear nothing yet about the return of the French army, however painful the separation might be between the liberated and the liberators. True, something now and then oozes out which makes one suspect that the picture given in the *Moniteur* is too highly colored. The City of Mexico has its *Gazette Officielle*, and in the last number received here may be found the following proclamation:

"Pursuant to the orders of the Marshal commanding in chief the expeditionary corps, measures have been adopted to prevent fresh attempts against the French soldiers, and against the allies of the intervention. The Commandant Cousin, who is invested with full powers in the district of Tlalpam, has issued the following order:

"The superior military commandant, Political Chief of Tlalpam, informs the inhabitants and proprietors of that city that—

"Art. 1. The judicial powers and those of the civil authority are temporarily suspended until further orders.

"Art. 2. The Commandant of Tlalpam is invested with all powers in the district.

"Art. 3. As chastisement for the assassination of the Zouave Muller, a fine of 6,000 piastres is imposed on the city of Tlalpam, the whole of which must be paid in within four days of the date of the present decree.

"Art. 4. The individuals of that city who have been arrested and sent to the capital shall answer for the lives of the French soldiers, and for those of the honorable citizens who have given their adhesion to the new Government. For every honorable citizen or soldier assassinated at Tlalpam, one of the above-mentioned prisoners shall be decimated by way of reprisal.

"Art. 5. All the inhabitants of Tlalpam shall obey strictly the orders given by the Superior Commandant. In case of resistance, the Marshal will be under the necessity of adopting measures of rigor."

The Paris semi-official paper says that the Mexicans are greatly struck by this order. I dare say they are. The Archduke Maximilian may also be struck with it, and reflect that a country can hardly be considered obedient and enthusiastic where measures so rigorous are obliged to be adopted to protect the lives of its liberators. The Mexicans assuredly have a strange way of showing their enthusiasm.

Whether the Archduke has misgivings about the state of affairs or not, it is rumored that his Imperial Highness hesitates accepting the crown offered him by the assembly of "Notables," chosen by the French Minister at Mexico. The ratification of that offer by means of universal suffrage the French General will of course take care to have properly executed; so that on this score there will be no difficulty. The other point, that of the guarantees, deemed indispensable by the Archduke, is not so certain. To guarantee the integrity of an Empire and a loan at the same time are obligations which, it is to be feared, the French Chambers will not very willingly assume. Hitherto the Mexican war has not been viewed favorably by any one, and a proposal to guarantee a loan, or to guarantee the throne against Yankee aggression would not, I think, excite much enthusiasm. If the Archduke does not accept, the Emperor will probably look out for another candidate; but, in the meantime, the army must remain till the edifice of Mexican regeneration is crowned by the election of a Sovereign. Many people are of opinion that the best thing the Emperor could do is to annex Mexico at once to the crown of France. It would require, no doubt, a larger army than is now there. The 30,000 men already in possession command the communications between Vera Cruz and the capital. They have not gone much into the interior, for the very satisfactory reason given by the General in command—that the rainy season, which has hitherto rendered the roads impassable, retards the complete annihilation of Juarez and his brigands. The heat and rain which prevail from the vernal equinox to October, are, however, by this time over. Judging from what has occurred in Algeria, where for years an army of 100,000 had to be kept, it would require for the vastly large territory of Mexico at least twice as many. The advantage of annexation would perhaps not be immediate, but they would come at last; and, however unpopular the expedition has been from the beginning, the French would most probably feel proud of possessing a great transatlantic empire teeming with resources.

The Public Debt.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

The following is the latest statement made of the public debt. The average rate of interest on the whole debt (3 81 per cent.) is less than that paid by the British or French Governments, and shows clearly the estimation in which our public securities are held: Public Debt of the United States, and Annual Rate and Amount of Interest thereon.

September 30, 1863.

	Principal.	Rate of Interest.	Amount of Interest.
Old public debt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Three year 7 3-10 bds	[illegible]	7 30	[illegible]
Two year bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty year bds ('81)	50,000,000	6	3,000,000
Five-twenty bonds	[illegible]	6	[illegible]
Certificate of indeb'ss	[illegible]	6	[illegible]
Oregon war debt	[illegible]	6	[illegible]
Temporary loans	100,000,000	5	5,000,000
	[illegible]		[illegible]
United States notes	[illegible]		
Fractional currency	[illegible]		
Treas'y n's past due	[illegible]		
Suspended requisit'ns, &c	[illegible]		
Aggregate	$1,227,[illegible]		$[illegible]

Average rate of interest 3.81 per cent. on the whole debt. Average rate of interest on funded debt alone 5.06 per cent.

The Bill for the Ball.

[From the New York Herald.]

How much did it all cost? Not that anybody cares of course. We wanted to treat, and we have done it, and would have done it if it had cost twenty-two and a quarter times as much as it did. Yet it is an American characteristic to want to see the figures; so we give an estimate:

Dresses, laces, &c., bought for the occasion, at a moderate average	$[illegible]
Masculine purchases, at same	[illegible]
Jewelry	1,000,000
Bouquets	[illegible]
Coiffures, friseurs, &c.	[illegible]
Supper for three thousand, with wine	[illegible]
Expenses of Academy, decorations, &c.	[illegible]
Carriages	[illegible]
Total	$1,[illegible]

It is to be expected that the jewelry and most of the dresses will of course be good for any other minor occasion; but this ball, which caused most of the original outlay, is the grand golden offering of the metropolitans to the Russians—the unstinted hospitality of New York to a friendly foreign power.

RELIC HUNTERS AT THE PRESIDENT'S MANSION.—Washington for many years past, indeed ever since it first became the Capital of the nation, has been a kind of Mecca to which a class of relic hunters have kept up a continual pilgrimage, their object being to procure mementoes of the place and its institutions. On Wednesday last one of these adventurers—a woman, entered the East room of the President's Mansion and attempted to remove a tassel from the curtains. She was discovered, however, much to her chagrin and disappointment. But she was not to be entirely foiled in her felonious undertaking, so she retired to the Green Room, and, as soon as an opportunity presented itself, cut from one of the window curtains a full half yard of the material. Bagging her booty she then made her exit. Soon after she had left the building the matter was discovered, but the fair relic robber had gone to parts unknown. Recently a number of incidents of this kind have transpired at the President's Mansion, and it is very singular that some measures are not taken to arrest the guilty although crazy relic hunters.—*New York Com. Advertiser.*

MR. BEECHER IN EXETER HALL.

BY AN EYE WITNESS.

[From the N. Y. Independent.]

LONDON, Oct. 21, 1863.

At an early hour the hall was crowded to overflowing, and there was evidence too that they were orderly men and women, who, whether sympathizing with the North or not, had come to hear a fair discussion of the question which concerns all, and were determined to secure fair play. The crowd outside in the Strand and Exeter street was enormous, and consisted chiefly of the opposition. One of the committee came in smilingly, and said, "Our shilling admission fee has filtered the crowd. The Southern sympathizer is always a man who looks hard at a shilling before he parts with it, and then don't part with it." Yet it was known that in two or three sections of the house there were parties who meant mischief.

When Mr. Beecher arose, there were five minutes of the most tremendous cheering that I have ever witnessed. Wave after wave, as of a tumultuous sea of sound, came thundering up from the gallery at one end to the organ at the other, in the midst of which stood Mr. Beecher calm as a rock in the midst of the surges. A hiss was then begun, but at his first word it sank back into the diaphragms of those who uttered or meant to utter it. The first glance and the self possessed manner of the man told plainly that he had something to say in Exeter Hall that night, and that he meant to be heard.

Mr. Beecher's voice was scarcely as sonorous and clear as it usually is, and all recognized that this was natural after the many speeches in immense halls which he had given during the week. "I expect to be hoarse," he said, "and I am willing to be hoarse if I can in any way assist to bring the mother and daughter, heart to heart and hand to hand, together." This sentiment was received with great applause; and Beecher's hoarseness was thus impressed to the service of his cause. But he so economized his voice that every word was distinctly heard by the vast assembly. And I assure you that every word was freighted; in the day when men are called to give an account for every idle word spoken, Mr. Beecher will not be confronted by any one uttered last night at Exeter Hall. At one time, when there was an interval of a few moments, arising from the effort of the hisses to triumph over the cheers, Mr. Beecher, with a quiet smile, said:

"Friends, I thank you for this interruption; it gives me a chance to rest." The hisses thereupon died away, and had no resurrection during the evening. It was evident, indeed, that the speaker, who knows a thing or two about audiences, felt that the meeting was his, and that no interruption would succeed. But many of his friends had serious apprehensions. One of the editors of the *Star*, himself a distinguished speaker, and thoroughly acquainted with English audiences, who sat near to me, whispered in my ear, "There are a great many here who do not cheer; there is a strong chance of a row yet; but the meeting is just in such a condition that its result will depend upon the power and equanimity of the speaker." "Then," I replied, "you need not fear." If Mr. Beecher had heard our brief whispers he could not have more distinctly appreciated the remark of the editor. At that moment, although he had been interesting all along, he suddenly stepped one side from the desk upon which his notes lay, and his face gleamed like a sword leaping from a scabbard. No more hisses, no more cheers, now for half an hour; the audience is magnetized, breathless; when the first pause came, a Sir Somebody, sitting behind me, said, "Why, he looked at first like a heavy man, but he's got wings;" whilst a reporter near our feet whispered audibly to a brother, "Oh, but he can put things!" Mr. Beecher forgot all things but his subject; his tongue burned with living coals; his arm pointed like a prophet's rod. The shams of our enemies in England—their talk of peace when they mean every kind of bloodshed except that which is for justice—"the aspect of a lamb with the voice of a dragon," as St. John saw it—their cant about emancipation being not a principle with Mr. Lincoln, but only an expedient, as if that would make liberty any less a prize to the slave and humanity if they got it—all these collapsed palpably before the masses then gathered, and all the fine points of Roebuck and Lindsay became tends under the touch of his flame-tipped spear.

"This cannot go on," whispered a clergyman near; "these strokes draw too much blood; the victim is writhing in pain now."

Again did Mr. Beecher level his lance; it was at those who were making capital out of what they call "American sympathy with the oppressor of Poland." Nothing could exceed with which, almost blushing, he presented the loving and jealous maiden who, when her suitor is not attentive enough, gets up a flirtation with some other man. "America flirts with Russia, but has her eye on England." Now the presence of war ships from Russia and at New York has been the leading card of the Confederates here in their game to win popular sympathy for the South: for our friends among the English people are also the friends of the Poles. It was plain that the opposition in the meeting did not mean to let this matter pass without trying to get some capital. Consequently, when Mr. Beecher said, "But it is said it is very unworthy that America should be flirting with the oppressor of Poland," there were violent shouts: "Yes, yes," "certainly it is," etc. Mr. Beecher waited until the cries had entirely subsided, and a little time had been allowed for friend and foe to speculate as to his reply; then leaning a little forward, he put on an indescribably simple expression, and said mildly, "I think so too. And now you know exactly how we felt when you flirted with Mason at the Lord Mayor's Banquet." I cannot attempt to describe the effect of these words on the throng. The people arose with a shout that began to be applause, but became a shout of laughter. The hit was so perfect and felicitous, that roars of hearty laughter told that that topic was summed up for ever. Three loud groans given for the late Lord Mayor—his place is now filled with a much better man—ended that scene, and the drama proceeded.

In the heart of Mr. Beecher's oration was given a denunciation of slavery more powerful than I have ever heard from his lips. He scoured and scourged it until it seemed to stand before us a hideous monster, bloated with human blood and writhing under his goads. He told, apropos of those who said, "Why not let the South go?" the story of Fowell Buxton's seizing the mad dog by the neck, and holding him with a brave grasp, and at the risk of his life, until help could come, rather than allow him to rush through the street, biting man, woman, and child. When asked what they would say of the man who, witnessing this, should have cried, "Let him go! let him go!" "Shall we let this monster go through the world poisoning nations, ruining men, women, and children yet unborn?" cries of No, no, no! surged up from the crowd.

The Germans of the United States.

[From the N. Y. Independent, Nov. 5th.]

The German population of the United States, embracing the actual emigrants from Germany with their children, and so many of the offspring of former emigrations as still preserve, to a greater or lesser degree, the character of the German nationality, is estimated at from three to five million souls. They have never had until very recently a national organization, and all the religious and political parties of the country have in turn found among them sincere and ardent supporters. Every Church has its German congregations; every political party its German element, with German organs.

When the now prominent discussion of the slavery question led to a dissolution of the old political parties and to the organization of the Republican party, the Germans began to manifest a greater interest in the politics of their adopted country than they had ever done before. The issue between Democrats and Whigs had been so radically different from the violent and exciting issues between the Conservatives and Liberals of Germany, that few of them could take that anxious interest in the result of election campaigns which, in the old country, the struggles between progress and reaction had awakened in them. They divided into a Democratic and a Republican party, and the discussions between the organs of these two parties have fully partaken of the exciting character which has characterized the native press.

At present, the number of the political organs of the Germans in the United States exceeds one hundred and fifty. Among them are a number of dailies. Thus, New York has 4, Philadelphia 2, Pittsburg 2, Cincinnati 3, Chicago 3, St. Louis 3, Detroit 2, Milwaukee 3, Louisville, 2, New Orleans 2, San Francisco 2 dailies, while a number of other cities sustain one. We are not acquainted with the exact numerical proportion of the papers of the two parties, but believe that the Republicans have a decided majority.

The Democratic party has on its side, in particular, the Catholic Germans, as far as they keep up a practical connection with their Church. All the Catholic German papers in this country, of which there are seven or eight, without exception are opposed to the Republicans; some equalling *The Daily News* and *The Metropolitan Record* in the violent abuse of the Government and in their unconditional denunciation of the war. To them must be added the bulk of the ignorant and vicious populace in the large cities, who, like the same element of other nationalities, hate the progress of noble principles, and are always ready to sell their vote to the highest bidder. These three classes being taken away, the Democratic party among the Germans would be reduced to an insignificant minority, except perhaps in some counties of Pennsylvania, where the descendants of the German settlers of the last century have, in consequence of their isolation, fallen behind the development both of the German and the American mind, and are steadfastly adhering to an ultra conservative policy. The better portion of the Democratic party consists of those who, charmed with the revered name of Democracy, have not sufficiently penetrated into the destructive character of the two great antagonistic parties to see the undemocratic principles of the so-called American Democracy.

The great bulk of the German immigrants who in Germany sympathized with the Liberal party, became here ardent Republicans. They comprise the great majority of all who in any public career distinguished themselves. The German Democrats can present no name to match Karl Schurz, Governor Salomon of Wisconsin, Lieutenant Governor Rush of Iowa, Lieutenant Governor Koerner of Illinois, (now Embassador in Madrid,) Professor Lieber, Generals Sigel, Willich and Osterhaus, and many others.

As to the differences of opinion which have manifested themselves in the Republican party, the sympathy of the Germans has been invariably with the more progressive, or, as it has often been called, with the Radical wing. We do not know of one single German Republican paper that forms an exception to this rule. If there was a difference of views between them and those American Republicans who are denounced by the Democratic press as Radicals, it was that the Germans laid a still greater stress on the anti-slavery features of the war. They heartily denounced the claimed right of secession, and rejoiced in the prospective restoration of the Union; but they still more heartily rejoiced in the apparent doom of slavery, as, in their opinion, only the destruction of slavery would avert future dangers to the integrity of the United States.

A SUBMARINE VOLCANO.

Convulsion of Nature Near Malta—England takes possession of the new Fire Island.

[From the London Times.]

MALTA, July 30, 1863.

There has been a very extraordinary convulsion of nature not very far from here. I cannot say "not a hundred miles from Malta," as that is about the distance. Between the island of Pantellaria and the town of Sciacca, on the coast of Sicily, a submarine volcano has lately broken out about twenty-five miles from the shore. There is a report here that a volcano existed there in the year 1701, and on an old chart I have seen there is an old reef laid down called "Larmocar's Breakers," precisely on the spot where the volcano now is. It was first seen by smoke rising from the sea, about the 12th of this month, which gradually increased in volume for several days, till fire was seen, and eventually a sort of small island was thrown up above the surface about eighty or ninety yards long, and twenty or thirty high, composed of cinders, in the centre of which is the crater, which is continually throwing up steam and smoke, and during the eruptions, which occur on an average every hour and a half, large stones and cinders are thrown, as I am credibly told, to the height of 1,000 feet. I wish much to go and see it, but as yet I have had no opportunity of doing so. A large party started the other day, full of laudable curiosity, in a hired schooner, but unfortunately had a dead foul wind, and, at the end of five days, found themselves under forty miles from Malta, with nothing to eat, having consumed all that they had laid in, and consequently came back as wise as they went. It is singular enough that about the same time the volcano first showed itself here, a strong earthquake took place in the island of Samos, which divided a hill into two parts, leaving a valley with a stream of water flowing through it. The Rapid, a ten-gun brig which left this place for Marseilles in company with the Britannia, brought word that when they were passing over, as near as they could guess, the spot where the volcano is, both felt a violent shock, as if they had struck a rock. Ætna, they say, has been remarkably quiet lately, so he seems to have broken out in a new place. The last report I heard was that the whole thing had sunk again into the sea, but that I can scarcely believe.

THE ENGLISH FLAG PLANTED ON THE BURNING ISLAND.

MALTA, August 28, 1863.

* * * I must now give you some further account of the new volcano. We were several days at sea, despairing of seeing it at all, as owing to foul winds, and adverse currents, we were kept from Thursday till Friday night hanging about the coast of Sicily, which was, however, partly made up to us by a very good view of a very fine coast, particularly one afternoon when we were close into the land, opposite Girgenti (the site of ancient Agrigentum,) which stands on a high ridge, and is surmounted by ruins of several temples, which we could distinguish with glasses from the ship.

At last, about two o'clock on Friday, the 19th, the volcano was seen, like a low black line, higher at each end than in the middle, with a column of white smoke rising from the southeast end of it. The wind died away in the afternoon, and we did not get very near that night; but next morning a fair breeze sprang up and we ran within a mile and a half, and lowered two boats, from each ship, which made a strong party. We had perceived for several hours that a flag was flying on the northwest or highest point of the island, and on coming nearer saw it was a Union Jack. We landed nearly all at the same time, on the north side, in a small bay, which has since been dignified with the appellation of Hothsm Bay. The beach, which appeared to be a mixture of ashes and sand reduced to a powder, was as hard as the firmest sand; but very few yards from the water side the surface was extremely rough, composed of loose cinders of all sizes heaped lightly together, so that at every step we sank over shoes, and very hot to the touch. Our first object of course was to get up to the flagstaff, which we accomplished after a steep climb up the sliding ashes, and though we did not exactly, like the snail in the story, slip four feet back for every three we got up, there was quite sliding enough to make the ascent rather laborious under a burning sun, and walking over rough ground, very steep, and so hot as to be unpleasant to handle. When we got to the top, we found that the flag had been planted there by the commander of the government cutter, alias the "tender," which had been sent back to Malta by the Admiral the Sunday after we sailed, with orders to rendezvous at the island, and which had got there while we were off the Sicilian coast, and not finding us, concluded that we had been there and gone again, and therefore sailed again for Malta after planting the jack on the island. When on the top we were nearly to leeward of the crater, and the consequence was that the volume of steam that rose from it drove full in our faces so strong a sulphurous vapor as to make several of the party, including myself, very nearly sick. One poor man did not recover from it for an hour or two. The part on which we were was then the highest, and seemed, on a rough computation, about two hundred feet above the sea, some thought more, some less. I give you the average. The crater was some distance below us, round, and perhaps thirty or forty yards across. The level of the water in it was from twelve to twenty feet below the lip, or highest edge of the actual crater.

It was much discolored and boiling strongly, throwing up quantities of white steam with this sulphureous vapor which annoyed us very much. The last time it was visited before our squadron went there the crater on the southeast side was broken down to the level of the sea, which washed into it, but now there was a complete wall of ashes all round it. There was apparently an underground rush of boiling water from the southeast side into the sea, which might be traced a long way by its dark color, and at the same place a thick volume of steam rose from the outside of the original crater, as if a new one was forming. After staying some time upon the top, drinking a glass of grog to the prosperity of Graham Island and the health of Lieut. Coleman, who planted the jack, we went down again to the crater, and having examined it, adjourned to our boats, and pulled round the south side, so as to command a view of the rush of water before mentioned, which came from the island, boiling and foaming, and throwing up a quantity of white vapor and steam. Nothing can be more singular than the appearance of this mass of ashes in the middle of the sea. You may form some idea of the force of the fire which must have been required to form it by considering that it is, as near as could be guessed, three-quarters of a mile round, and that, where it now stands, former charts give soundings in 130 fathoms, and from the soundings lately made it seems to stand on a large base. I regret much that we had not the good luck to see an eruption, though I certainly did not wish for one while we were holding our *conversazione* at the flagstaff, in which event there would have been but a "beggarly account of empty" boats. Since we left it is said to have entirely changed, but I have not ascertained how. I remain, sir, yours faithfully. R. H. A. M.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

—Nearly all the ballet girls and *figurantas* employed at the Paris theatres are now English girls.

—Queen Victoria has sent five dollars to a drummer boy who celebrated in a very pretty set of verses, her return from Germany.

—A Tipperary man, slightly intoxicated, is said to have leaped at one bound over three loaded wagons, standing abreast. He came down with the greatest ease.

—A lady at Baden, of thirty-five years, pretended to bet on her age, but placed her money on No. 37. Fortune, however, played her a malicious prank, for the number that won was 35!

—A lady with an immense crinoline knocked over an unfortunate gentleman in London by a single sweep of her skirts. His head struck the curb stone, and the shock was so severe that he died in a short time.

—Dr. Cummings has selected the year 1867 as the close of the present economy. He believes that the last desperate battle before the end of the world will take place near Jerusalem, between France, England and Russia.

—So ignorant are some of the English peasantry that they took the recent earthquake for a sign that the world was coming to an end, and immediately packed up to emigrate to America, to avoid the impending calamity.

—Prince Napoleon, on going to Hammum, in London, had the distinguished honor of taking his Turkish bath in the same room with Heenan, the American prizefighter. Heenan was introduced to the Prince, and they smoked a chibouk together.

—A Wine Congress is to sit in Paris, to decide which are the best wines in France. If each description of Bordeaux, Burgundy, and Champagne is brought before the committee and examined, "a bouche ouverte," the latter part of the meeting is likely to be cheerful, not to say noisy.

—The devil's jewelry—that given by Mephistopheles in Faust—was recently stolen from an actress in Pesth. The thief doubtless expected something handsome from their glitter, but found the devil's bait, as ever, a gross deception. The jewels were only worth a few francs.

—Mr. Ruskin has built for himself a regular Swiss chalet on the mountain side overhanging Chamonni. He proposes to study the mountain effects throughout the greater portion of the year, and if report speaks truly, the result of his observations will be given in a volume of glowing Ruskinese.

—M. de Lamartine is again in difficulties. Unless a large sum of money can be raised for him, his estates must be sold. The lottery of St. Point has apparently turned out a failure, and M. de Lamartine is compelled to appeal to the British public for subscriptions to the complete edition of his works—seventeen guineas the set.

—The Duke of Hijar, a grandee of the first class, died recently in Madrid. The deceased Duke belonged to a family which possess the curious privilege of receiving every year the clothes worn by the Kings and Queens of Spain on the day of the Epiphany. The museum in which the "old clo'" are placed is an object of much curiosity to visitors to Madrid.

—The Jews of France are in ecstacies in consequence of the Imperial affability. The Emperor of the French has recently favored some of the principal Jewish money lenders of Paris with special marks of his condescension; but his disinterestedness has been impeached by some, who hint that negotiations for a French or Mexican loan will be immediately opened.

—M. Paul Mendelssohn has deposited in the hands of the municipality of Leipsic the sum of 1,500 thalers, the proceeds of the sale of the letters of the celebrated composer. This is to be called the "Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy Fund," the interest of which is to be paid every 3d of February to the widows of two musicians who have belonged to the orchestra of Leipsic.

—An ape recently attempted to murder a medical student at Toulouse. The student had been made a present of the animal, and no sooner had it in his possession than he unfastened its chain and approached it, bistouri in hand. Whether the ape had a presentiment of approaching vivisection is not stated, but he certainly acted as if he had, for vaulting on to his master's back, he proceeded to squeeze his throat with his bony fingers. The student was half strangled, and would have probably perished had not one of his comrades come into the room, who after some trouble succeeded in dispatching the ape.

—Three rats made an attack on an English lad, about fifteen years of age, who was sitting in an old barn eating bread and beef. The first onslaught was made by a huge rat, that ran up his back and attempted to seize the food which he was putting in his mouth. He seized it by the throat, but before he had strangled it two others commenced a determined attack upon him. They bit his face in two places, and attempted to bite through the clothing which protected his shoulders. A man happened to visit the building while the contest was going on, and it was with great difficulty that the rats were made to retreat.

—An ancient rose tree, said to be the oldest in Europe, is growing in the town of Hildesheim, Hanover. It is said to have been planted by the Emperor Louis, the Pious, in the beginning of the ninth century, when the Episcopal see, founded by his father, Charlemagne, was removed to Elze. The documents proving this fact were destroyed by a fire in the cathedral in 1013, but later records show that in 1078 Bishop Hezilo had a wall built round the tree to protect it. For centuries past this wild rose tree has been an object of interest to travelers and naturalists, and no stranger ever goes to Hildesheim without visiting the imperial rose tree by the side of the Cathedral. Within the last year the old roots have sent forth several new shoots, one of which is now twelve feet high and nearly an inch in diameter.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Cotton is higher at Havana on account of the scarcity of blockade runners.

—Baltimore is full to overflowing. Rents are enormously high, and embarrassingly scarce.

—The Prince of Wales is thinking of visiting Canada again, to inaugurate the Parliament building at Ottawa.

—The Secretary of War will recommend an addition of $200 a year to the salaries of the War Department clerks.

—The catalogue of Dartmouth College for the present year gives the number of students as follows: Seniors, 48; juniors, 43; sophomores, 40; freshmen, 31; medical department, 60; scientific, 43. Total, 263.

—A new paper will make its appearance in Louisville on the 1st of January. It is to be started by a joint stock company, with a capital of not less than $30,000, and not more than $150,000—$10,000 of which were subscribed on the first day after the books were opened.

—The Provost-Marshal General of Missouri has issued an order permitting the return of Mrs. Truston Polk, wife of the renegade Missouri Senator. It will be remembered that she was banished and transported to secessia in May last.

—Elisha W. Skinner, of late years Assistant State Librarian of New York, died at Albany on Saturday last. Many years ago he published the *Albany Gazette*.

—Rev. Dr. J. A. B. Stone, President of Kalamazoo (Mich.) College, has tendered his resignation of that position.

—M. Mercier, the Ambassador of France, is on his way to New York for the purpose of paying his respects to Gen. Forey, on his return to Niagara Falls.

—Among the novelties of the age is a seedless apple. A tree has been found in Dutchess county bearing this fruit. There are no blossoms; the bud forms and without any show of petals, the fruit sets and grows entirely destitute of seeds. In outward appearance the apples resemble Rhode Island Greenings.

The honor (?) of being the writer of the great organ inauguration ode (the finest ode ever written in America by a woman), is claimed in various quarters for Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Putnam, and Mrs. Whitney. Neither of these ladies wrote it. James F. Fields, Esq., of Boston, is the author.

Some time since a diamond necklace, valued at $800, was stolen from a gentleman in St. Louis. Last week it was restored through the confessional of a Catholic church, the pleadings of a conscience having proved stronger than the appeals of cupidity.

—Washington Irving's profits of the edition of his works published by Mr. Putnam, were $80,000 from July, 1848, to December, 1857—about $9,000 a year.

In consequence of a great amount of private business, which needs immediate attention, the Hon. Charles Sumner is obliged to relinquish his engagements to deliver lectures during the winter. The death of Senator Sumner's brother also preys heavily upon his mind.

—Prentice says: "We are indebted to some friend for a bottle of *rare* old whisky. We acknowledge the *corn*." Nonsense. Prentice could not get corned on *one* bottle, and we'll bet that however *rare* it might have been when he got it, it was quickly "well done."

—Memorials are circulating in Boston asking from Congress the passage of a law providing for a uniform ambulance and hospital system for the armies of the United States.

—The Cape Ann (Mass.) *Advertiser* says the fishing season of 1863, now drawing to a close, has been unusually prosperous, and those engaged in the business have made a splendid year's work.

—Maine will receive this year nearly half a million of dollars for her surplus potato crop. From Bangor alone two hundred thousand dollars' worth have been sent to western and southern markets. The ruling price has been fifty-five to sixty cents.

—An "Irish Gintleman," perhaps a king, has been discovered by some laborers near Dromelihy, Ireland. His stone coffin was nine feet long.

—The number of books printed since the invention of the art in 1440 to the end of the year 1822 was estimated by Peignot at 3,681,960; and counting the average of three volumes to each book, and 300 copies to each edition, the aggregate of printed volumes was estimated by him to be 3,313,764,000.

—The copperheads of Stanton, N. Y., last week tore down and trampled upon an American flag which some school children had purchased by contributions. The loyal citizens, indignant at the outrage, immediately purchased and raised another flag. Instead thereof they should have "run up" every traitor who took part in the infamous act.

—A Paris correspondent says: "Yesterday I met an old gentleman in Paris who has never been abroad before, and has been pastor of a church in Lowell, Mass., for forty years. He hadn't the remotest idea how much a 'Napoleon' was worth, or what it was called, and was anxious to know whether the Lowell *Journal* was much thought of in France.'"

—There has just been discovered in Spain a document of considerable interest to the literary history of that country, being the receipt for 112,500 maravedis paid to the Fathers of the Trinity for the ransom of the author of "Don Quixotte," then a prisoner in the hands of the Moors. The receipt states that the prisoner was then thirty-three years of age, and had lost his left arm.

—The Musical Society of Vienna having resolved that the mortal remains of Beethoven and of Schubert should be placed in more suitable vaults, the two bodies were exhumed on the 13th ult., in the presence of a crowd of medical and artistic notabilities. The skeleton of Beethoven was almost perfect, the bone of the temple alone being wanting. The remains of Schubert had suffered much, but the head and the hair were intact. The bodies of the two celebrated composers were photographed upon being reburied.

—Ladies, this is the way your whiskers are to be made, in conformity with the new fashion we mentioned the other day of ladies wearing those appendages. M. De Pene, in his "Chronique" in "La France," says that "the little tuft which starts from the root of the hair, at the side, and which formerly formed the little curl known as an *accroche-cœur*, is now to fall down the cheek in a thick mass.

—The climate of Egypt is feverous, and perspiration is necessary to health; hence the Egyptian, meeting you, asks: "How do you perspire?" "Have you eaten? Is your stomach in good order?" asks the Chinaman—a touching solicitude, which can only be appreciated by a nation of gourmands. The traveling Hollander asks you: "How do you go?" The thoughtful, active Swede demands: "Of what do you think?" The Dane, more placid, uses the German expression: "Live well?" But the greeting of the Pole is best of all: "Are you happy?"

—The rebels are reduced to making brandy out of persimmons. A receipt for the operation is published in the Charleston *Courier*, and the Richmond *Whig* suggests that "as the persimmon time is at hand and the crop is abundant, it would be well to try the experiment." It is related of the boy who went to steal persimmons, that the puckery fruit prevented his whistling to warn his fellow thief of the approach of the irate owner of the tree; and thus persimmon brandy may have the effect of stopping Beauregard's windy calls.

—The Harrisburg *Union* of Monday says: The most remarkable and splendid meteor we ever beheld swept across the sky at precisely 8 o'clock last night. It was first observed in the western sky, about twenty degrees above the horizon, whence it swept up to the zenith and disappeared. It traveled in a southeasterly direction with great velocity, looking like a mighty rocket, and leaving behind a long train of fire. What was most remarkable about this meteor was the fact that its train, which was one of splendid brilliancy, burned with scarcely diminished light for full four minutes, (we timed it by the watch,) marking its entire track as with molten fire. It then gradually died out, assuming finally the undulating shape of a great serpent, with its head in the zenith and its tail on the western side of Milky Way.

Schofield after the Radicals.

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

What appears to be an artful dodge to defeat the will of the people, and elect men as United States Senators who stand no other chance of success, has just been disclosed in an order of Gen. Schofield prohibiting members of the legislature holding military commissions from attending the Legislature. By this move it is expected to keep six or seven Radicals away from their seats, and not a single Conservative. Two or three Conservatives, who were subject to the order as military officers, have been duly qualified by formally resigning.

These will doubtless be tendered back their commissions as soon as their work in the Legislature is performed. One or two others have been qualified by having their regiments mustered out of service to be reorganized, the deposed officers being likely to get commissions in the new regiments. It would thus appear that preparations for this dodge have been making for some time on the part of the Conservative leaders, upon a full knowledge doubtless of what was coming, while the public and the Radical members of the Legislature were kept in ignorance of the design, until the very time the Legislature was to meet. The whole thing looks very much like a trick, and if such, its authors may yet fail in reaping the advantages from it which they contemplate.

1864. PROSPECTUS. 1864.

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JUSTICE AND HUMANITY,
PERPETUITY OF THE UNION,
OBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION
AND SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.
A DENIAL OF THE RIGHT OF A REBEL TO HOLD ANY LOYAL PERSON IN SLAVERY, AND AN AFFIRMANCE THAT REBELS HAVE NO RIGHTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, UNTIL THEY FIRST OBEY IT.

And the prosecution of the war against Treason until the authority of the Government is established over the whole Union. There must be no faltering—no steps backwards. Failure now will entail dishonor and misery, rendering insecure life and property, and leaving the country a prey to anarchy, rapine and murder. Too much precious blood and valuable treasure have been sacrificed to stop now. The cheapest and shortest road to enduring peace is straight forward. If it cost our forefathers seven years of fearful struggle to found the Republic, it is surely worth as great an effort on the part of this generation to preserve it.

We have an abiding faith that the ensuing year will witness the complete overthrow of the rebel Confederacy. During the past year great victories have been won, and a territory larger than France or Germany has been wrested from the rebels and restored to the Union. One more campaign by sea and land will close forever the fountains of sedition and cruel war.

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3d.—REPORTS OF MEETINGS, WHETHER POLITICAL, Religious, Agricultural, Educational, or Miscellaneous.
4th.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS AND STATE LEGISLATURES, Important Speeches and Documents.
5th.—THE WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKETS is prepared expressly for its columns with the utmost care, and embraces quotations of every article the Merchant, Farmer, Drover, Lumberman or dealer in country produce can expect to find quoted in a newspaper. The TRIBUNE stands confessedly at the head of the Western press as a commercial paper.
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A Barber-ous Story.

The other day, says the Wheeling (Va.) *Register*, of the 6th inst., Mr. Jenkins arrived in this city from New York, and put up at one of our hotels. While sauntering around the city yesterday afternoon, he dropped into a barber shop and threw himself into an easy chair. He had a fine, black, bushy head of hair, of which he was not a little proud, and frequently he submitted it to the curling tongs of the barber. His hair had not been cut for several weeks, and after being shaved he desired the barber to trim his flowing locks a little. The barber clipped off the ends of the hair, and asked Jenkins if that was sufficient. "No," he replied; "I want it trimmed a little shorter; cut away, and I will tell you when to stop." Jenkins had risen from his bed at an early hour, and after having rambled most of the morning, he began to feel a little drowsy. This feeling was augmented by the soothing sensations of the tonsorial process, and while the barber quietly pursued his avocation, Jenkins as quietly fell asleep. The barber went entirely over his head, cutting off a couple of inches of hair with every clip of the scissors. He then rested for a moment, expecting his customer would tell him that it was sufficient; but the unconscious Jenkins uttered not a word, and the barber thinking he had not cut the hair close enough, went over the head again. Again did he wait for an answer, little thinking that his patron was asleep. Remembering that Jenkins had told him "cut away and he would tell him when to stop," the innocent barber went over the head a third time, cutting the hair nearly as close as if he had shaved it with a razor. Having finished, he again waited orders from his customer, but he uttered not a word. The barber was surprised, and that surprise was increased by a sound which sounded very like a snore coming from the nasal organ of his unconscious victim. The poor barber saw the error he committed, and in his dismay, as if by mistake, he struck Jenkins on the side of the head with his scissors, and awoke him. He started to his feet, looked in the glass, and to his utter horror saw that he was unfit to appear in public without a wig. He swore like the soldiers in Flanders, but it was of no avail, the deed was done. As he put on his hat, which dropped loosely over his eyes, some merciless wag recommended the use of sand-paper to his cranium.

Mutilated Postage Currency.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* says that there is a prevailing disposition among small dealers, and, indeed, among business men generally, to repudiate all the small postal currency that have pieces torn off of them, or have been torn and mended. They imagine that such notes will not be redeemed by the Secretary of the Treasury. They are in error. A treasury order, issued some time since, did substantially announce that such notes would be rejected, but a more recent treasury announcement has been made, and to the effect that all such notes will be redeemed, providing one-fifth of a note be not missing; and that if it be apparent that a mended note has been repaired with the piece torn from itself, and is not made up of pieces from two or more different notes. There is no excuse, therefore, for refusing to accept in trade notes that are slightly ragged or have been honestly repaired. They are as valuable as notes perfectly new, and will as readily find, when the time comes, a just redemption.

New York Weekly Cattle Market.

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

MONDAY, Nov. 9.—Notwithstanding the impression that prevailed during the week [illegible] transportation [illegible] would be short to-day, we find nearly 4,300 head in the sale pens, very few of which are stale cattle, and consequently the state of the market is not such that drovers generally anticipated. Early in the morning the sales of first class Bullocks were at slightly better rates than last Monday, and a few of the brokers thought all grades sold at better rates, but that was not the general impression, and we are of opinion that the [illegible] opinion that the market was not as good, or as good as a week ago. Our own opinion is that it is full as good for first-class Bullocks, while all prices ranging [illegible] and some extra qualities [illegible] for the very best; but poor grades at [illegible] but not as good for the lower grades, as the owners and brokers [illegible] [illegible] There was not a full supply of first class bullocks for city butchers if [illegible] quired for the army; but as the agents, Messrs. Starr & Reed, took about 170 head, selected from various droves, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is to do so as long as the South Atlantic army is furnished in the same way it is now with the best in market. The prospect of continued good prices for the best class of cattle, we think favorable to the farmers. We don't believe prices will be less than the [illegible] this winter. Of low grades and medium the market is crowded. We expect the reports for the week made up to-morrow, will again show over 4,000 head. Yet, a great many of the number are very light, and the whole droves are reported to-day at an average of only [illegible] cwt. net, and many small lots are still lighter. The market to-day may be rated fairly active at the quotations, the market [illegible] being [illegible] favorable, but nearly all the stock will be sold, but at a decline from asking prices in the morning equal to a large commission. Some of the brokers who are selling cattle on their own account, and profess to know what their cattle [illegible] and what they cost, were sure that the price gradually declined after 12 o'clock till dark. We know that some of the brokers who know that fresh lots were expected to-morrow made strong efforts to sell out first day, and the natural consequence of such efforts is a reduction of prices. The weather is cool and airy.

CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

TUESDAY, Nov. 10.—The total number of cattle yarded this week [illegible] [illegible] small lots of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for enough to pay [illegible] At most the entire number in the pens on Monday were sold before dark. The market [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] down buyers came [illegible] [illegible] the drovers cleared their yards. They evidently feared it would be a frosty night [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] grain, and the desire of owners to sell [illegible].

SPRING, 1863.

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Invigorate the nerves,
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Regenerate the liver,
Improve the appetite,
Animate the spirits,
Equalize the circulation,
Tone the whole system,
And thus prolong life.

WITH

Hostetter's Bitters

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Baffle fever and ague,
Brave all climates,
Recruit exhausted nature,
Sustain body and mind.

WITH

Hostetter's Bitters

Cure dyspepsia,
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Soldiers in the hospital,
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Settlers in new lands,
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Victims of sea sickness,
The aged and decrepit,
Should all be provided

WITH

Hostetter's Bitters,

Harmless as a Stimulant,
Powerful as a Tonic,
Quick as a Corrective,
Safe as an Alterative,
Mild as a Laxative,
Sure as a Restorative,
Good as an Appetizer,
Pleasant as a Cordial—
Life has no safeguard

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THE PERILS OF THE SEASON

AND

HOW TO AVOID THEM.

It is of infinite importance to the public to know that

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STOMACH BITTERS

Prevent, relieve and cure the complaints most prevalent in this climate during the

SPRING OF THE YEAR.

Their preventive operation is simple. Acting directly upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the liver, the bowels, the circulation, and the nervous system, they impart to the whole organization a degree of vigor and elasticity which enables us to resist the unhealthy atmospheric influences, by which so many distressing maladies are produced and prolonged. The great predisposing cause of sickness is CONSTITUTIONAL and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Disease, like a coward, generally assails the feeble, and turns aside from the strong. And this is especially true of the forms of disease which prevail at the breaking up of Winter. The first warm days of the Spring set loose to thaw out from the frozen earth the elements of innumerable ailments. The miasma which the frost had hermetically sealed up, is let loose in clouds of vapor, and Fever and Ague, Bilious Remittent Fever, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Diptheria, Rheumatism, Bilious Colic, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Physical and Mental Depression, and a low and feeble condition of all the vital functions, are among the most common consequences of the great Spring thaw which fills the air with unwholesome damps. FORTIFY IN ADVANCE against these prostrating and destructive agencies. IRON PLATE the system, as it were, by resorting to a pure tonic and alterative, which will bring every organ and fibre of the frame into the best possible state for resisting the flying arrows of disease, which the fogs and winds of March, April and May bear upon their mephitic wings. Remember that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are like a strong garrison thrown into a fort before the approach of the enemy. THEY FOREARM THE CITADEL OF LIFE AGAINST THE ATTACKS OF ALL MALADIES that arise from sudden changes of temperature, impure air, privation, exposure, excessive labor, and malarious exhalation. Hence they are

INVALUABLE IN CAMP.

And no military hospital ought to be without a sufficient supply, both for preventive and remedial purposes. Happily the attention of the

MEDICAL STAFF OF THE ARMY

Has been directed to the subject, and the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS congratulate the troops now in arms for the Union on the probability that the ADULTERATED CONTRACT STIMULANTS, at [illegible] used as medicines by the army Surgeons, will soon be superseded by the purest and best Tonic, Alterative and Invigorant that has ever been presented to the Faculty in this or any other country. Since the war commenced considerable quantities of the preparation have been forwarded from time to time to [illegible] Encampments, both in the Western and Eastern armies for their own personal use, and letters from some of the most eminent military men in the service attest the extraordinary virtues of the Bitters as a means of sustaining strength and promoting health in the midst of hardship and exposure, and also as a safe stimulant for the wounded. As private citizens, many of the officers of volunteers had proved the hygeian properties of the article, and, therefore, [illegible] resorted to it as a protective and a remedy, where their health is necessarily in greater peril than it would be in civil life.

Dyspepsia is never so general or so distressing as in this season. The appetite is keener, and is indulged to a greater extent in the Winter than at any other time of the year, and the consequence is that the functions of the stomach, bowels and liver are over taxed during the cold weather, and are often in a relaxed and partially torpid condition when Spring arrives. NOW, therefore, this is a time to brace up the digestive and secretive organs for the Summer campaign with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. To neglect this precaution under such circumstances, is to invite CHRONIC INDIGESTION, the most melancholy and disheartening of all complaints.

As a REMEDY, as well as a Preventive, this celebrated medicinal cordial ranks among the most potent preparations of the age. It breaks up intermittent and remittent fevers promptly and without debilitating the patient, and is equally efficacious in disorders of the liver and the bowels. For all complaints of the stomach it is as nearly infallible as anything [illegible] gin can be expected to be; and in cases of general weakness it is literally a VITALIZING ELIXIR. Convalescents will find it the safest and best [illegible] and Restorative ever administered to [illegible] nature. It is guaranteed to be absolutely free from all the corrosive elements which enter into the composition of ordinary diffusive stimulants, and its effect upon the nervous system is wonderfully soothing and calming.

Let those who wish to insure their health for the Summer use HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as a Spring medicine.

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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The most significant rebel comment on the situation, especially with reference to impending events in Gen. Grant's command, is contained in our Washington special dispatch. It is pregnant with meaning, so far as concerns the stake the rebels have in the issue of the battle. The only mistake is in the inference as to what this Government would do in the case of Gen. Grant's defeat. It is certain from rebel admissions, that if we gain a victory, and carry our triumphant arms into the last citadel of the rebellion, the end is reached, and there will begin a grand stampede of the leaders for avoiding personal consequences. But if we fail, let no one on either side the lines dream that the Union cause will be turned back more than temporarily from its object. There will be no peace now until the last rebel surrenders, or dies howling. They have already begun chanting their own death songs.

And now let him alone. For two years the great public have had the ear and the time of one generous and kindly President for personal reasons, and have made the White House the Mecca of pilgrimages from all sections of the country to pour into the Presidential ear all manner of petitions, fishings for office, for contracts, in behalf of schemes of all sorts, all solely inuring to the interest of the pilgrim and patiently heard by the Chief Magistrate of a great nation in vital struggle with its enemies. There has been enough of it. Let him alone. We are glad to know the wicket is shut. "Don't speak to the man at the wheel" in any less matter than the safety of the vessel. "Don't talk with the prescription clerk," who is compounding the final dose for the treatment of the rebellion. Don't call at the White House on business, on any less errand than affairs of State. If you do, we are glad to learn that John is instructed to say "The President is busy." And isn't he?

The Wabash (Horse) Railroad case in the Supreme Court, at Mt. Vernon, is concluded, but no hint as to the nature of the decision has reached us. We continue elsewhere our reporter's notes of the hearing.

Gen. Hurlbut's late order will tell powerfully in regions visited by its provisions. Regiments are to be filled up by suitable impressments of non-combatants in his military district.

We have an interesting budget of Leavenworth news, which will repay perusal. The Pacific Railroad is moving westward in Kansas at the rate of a mile a day.

The Government will not give free range to the infamous sharks that are seeking to control its market. The Quartermaster at St. Louis gives notice that he shall "help himself" to hay wherever found, and pay current rates to the farmers rather than suffer the extortions of wretches who seek to control the market and wring a huge price from the public treasury. If a few army contractors could be hung Haman-high, it would be a happy relief to the Treasury. We yet hope to see some of these gentlemen come to solid grief.

Matters at Charleston are crescent, rather than quiescent, and the hour is near when the fate of Sodom will overtake the guiltiest city since Sodom, in a rain of fire and brimstone from the heavens. The avenging angel is to be the Swamp Angel.

It will not be long before the doom begins. Crawford's Statue of Liberty is in a few days to be raised to its place surmounting the dome of the Capitol at Washington. Now poets wake up, and string your lyres, or be forever dumb. Bards who cannot sing at such suggesting will be rightly condemned to the waste baskets of a generation. Any Pegasus not entered for this grand sweepstakes is a spavined hack. Have we a national muse? Seriously, we fear that no material less enduring than bronze could withstand the epics, odes, sonnets and odes about to be fired at it, fired by all sorts of Muses.

SHALL WE RETALIATE?

The rebels are starving our brave boys in loathsome prisons, poisoning them by miasmas bred of their own enforced uncleanliness; giving them up deliberately to gaunt famine; to be eaten of foul vermin; to be pinched with cold and to be lent in their nakedness. These are our sons and brothers, that were delicately reared in ceiled houses, who left home and its comforts to fight the battles of the Union. Their fiendish captors themselves refuse what their own straits are unable, to minister to their needs, and, when the great, bountiful, yearning heart of the North opens its stores to minister to its suffering sons, these iron hearted jailors send back the gift and double lock their dungeon doors against help for these sick, suffering and dying men.

How will this their act read in history, when read it will in a time when it shall stand and shine in hellish lustre at the topmost pinnacle of man's inhumanities, [illegible] of a herd of man-stealers, woman-whippers, sellers of their own offspring. It will stand of record among the last horrors of the rebellion, like the wolfish cruelty of pirates in their extremities, of felons *in extremis mortuis*.

Shall we retaliate? Shall we put Camp Douglas on short rations and stock Camp Chase with disease and famine and the hideous insect companionship of dungeon life? Remember, it will all be read in history, page by page. We are glad the President pauses, for the question is no light one. It cannot long delay the issue to go on contrasting our open-handed humanity with the cruelties of the rebellion. Shall we lighten or increase the odium those acts of theirs must bring them in the coming time, by imitating them. These are grave considerations, and their solution should be, as we believe it is, far above the reach of the honest and inevitable rush of indignation that prompts to swift and instant retaliation in kind. We are making history fast. Take heed that nothing get in to the marring of the picture we this day build.

The Rebels will not Allow Our Richmond Prisoners to be Cared For.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 16.—The steamer Convoy, which left here last Saturday with provisions and clothing for our soldiers held as prisoners in Richmond, returned to-day bringing back the provisions and clothing. Gen. Irving, who had charge of the matter, has refused the privilege of taking the provisions to Richmond.

WHAT THESE SUPPLIES WERE.

SANITARY COMMISSION,
NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 12, 1863.

The Government is ready and willing and is making every effort to supply the wants of our suffering soldiers confined in Southern prisons. Gen. Meredith is authorized to send everything that may be required, to supply their wants or add to their comforts, and this morning dispatched to City Point a boat with the following list of supplies: 5,000 blankets, 5,000 body-coats, 5,000 overcoats, 5,000 pairs of shoes, 5,000 caps, 5,000 wool shirts, 5,000 pairs of socks, 24,000 rations of food. The General will continue to forward supplies as fast as they can be sent from City Point to Richmond. The supplies sent by the Sanitary Commission should consist mainly of concentrated food of all kinds, pickles, underclothing, towels, soap, sponges, [illegible] and perhaps a little tobacco. The supplies sent by the Government, and by the Sanitary Commission, will be received in Richmond, and distributed among our men. [illegible] I think, but little doubt. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] through our soldiers.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1863. NUMBER 131.

FROM MT. VERNON.

The Wabash Railway Case Before the Supreme Court.

ARGUMENT OF MR. BECKWITH—BRIEF RESUME.

[From Our Own Reporter.]
MT. VERNON, Ill., Nov. 17, 1863.

On Monday afternoon the argument in the case of the people of the State of Illinois ex. rel. Harless vs. the Secretary of State, was closed for the defense by Mr. Beckwith. In this case the President of the Wabash Corporation makes an issue between himself and the Secretary, out of which to raise the question of the vitality of the Incorporation act under the following section of the statute.

Purple's Statutes; part 2d; title Secretary of State; Sec. 5th.

"The Secretary of State shall, when required by any person or persons so to do, make out copies of all laws, acts or other resolutions, appertaining to his office, and shall attach thereto his certificate under the seal of this State, and for which he shall be entitled to such compensation, as shall now or hereafter be allowed by law." Mr. Harless, then, to popularize the issue a little, gets a writ from the Supreme Court, whose language is virtually this:

"You have, Mr. Secretary, among the records of your office a law incorporating the Wabash Railway Company; we command you within a certain time to give Mr. Harless a copy of that law, or else make a return to us, stating the reasons why you don't do it."

In response to this the Secretary, refusing to give Mr. Harless the copy that he asks for, does make a return stating his reasons. These may be summed up as follows: "I refuse to give Mr. Harless the return, because, first, there is no such *record* in my office. I have, to be sure, a piece of paper with that title in my possession, but I keep it simply as a private deposit of the Governor from whom I received it, with the request that I should keep it for him till the Legislature meets, when he desires to return it to them with his veto. Then, again, I deny there is any *law* written on this paper. The attempt of the Legislature to make it such was a nullity, owing to the fact that it never received the approval of the Governor, and that the adjournment of the Legislature took place within ten days after its passage."

The counsel for the Wabash deny the validity of these reasons of the Secretary, and, on the issue thus made, the question was argued before the Supreme Court, and this argument Mr. Beckwith, as above stated, closed on Monday, on behalf of the Secretary of State. The whole argument was very able, close and logical.

The first part of it was upon the question whether, if the bill was a law, the Secretary could, under the circumstances, have any official knowledge of the fact.

The latter portion of it turned upon the broader and more interesting question, whether the bill was actually a law, involving the validity of the Governor's proclamation, and the legal consequences following upon the separation of the Legislature.

The argument of Mr. Arrington, who closed for the relator, on Tuesday morning, was a splendid exhibition of forensic ability.

A report of Mr. Beckwith's argument will appear to-morrow.

ARMY OF THE FRONTIER.

Arrival of Gen. Blunt at Fort Smith—Telegraph Completed—Movements of Troops—Negro Regiments—Rebels Retreating to Red River—[illegible], &c.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 16, 1863.

Dispatches from Gen. Blunt, at Fort Smith, bring the latest dates from the Army of the Frontier. Gen. Blunt reached Fort Smith some three days since, convoying an immense train from Fort Scott. The train consisted of several hundred wagons, loaded with Quartermaster and Ordnance stores. It was accompanied by a sutlers train of 100 wagons.

The escort consisted of the 2d regiment, Kansas colored volunteer infantry, Colonel Crawford, commanding, four companies of cavalry, 3d Wisconsin and 6th Kansas, under Major Conkling. Two 10 pound Parrotts, and two 12 pound howitzers, manned by the negroes, accompanied the train. Gen. Blunt left Fort Scott on the 2d or 3d inst., and has moved slowly down the Old Military State Line Road.

Detachments of Brooks and Shelby's commands (rebel) hovered on our flanks, but the vigilance of Gen. Blunt prevented surprise upon any portion of the train.

Northwestern Arkansas is swarming with guerilla bands, both rebel and Union. Of the latter, many are the loyal Cherokees, known as Pin Indians. The "Mountain Feds," as the Union Arkansians are known, are active in pursuit of the bushwhackers.

If arms could be readily obtained, a large force of Union men could be raised in Arkansas, especially the western portion. At present the volunteers have to be sent for muster to Springfield, Mo., and when there are not sent back to the State. Great complaint is made of the manner in which they are officered, no regard being paid, it is said, to the wishes of the men, or the peculiar necessities of their position. Men are put in command because they belong to the Schofield set.

At least ten or twelve regiments could be organized in Western and Central Arkansas. Every day men from Northern Texas are coming in. There are several companies organized here of Union Texans.

Two regiments of Kansas negroes are now on duty at Fort Smith. Col. Williams, of the 1st colored, or "iron clads," as the soldiers term them, is commanding a brigade. Col. Cloud of the 2d Kansas cavalry, is in command of a sub military district, headquarters at Fort Smith. He has the 2d Kansas, the two negro regiments, and the 2d Kansas battery, on duty there. At Van Buren, Colonel Bowen, 13th Kansas, commands the 3d brigade. He has the 13th Kansas, 3d Wisconsin cavalry and 2d Colorado infantry, with a battery. Col. Bowen has lately made a dashing cavalry raid into Dixie, marching to the northern line of Louisiana and Texas.

Col. Ritchie, 1st Indiana, commands the 1st brigade, headquarters at Fort Blunt, Cherokee Nation. He has the three Indian regiments, the 3d Kansas battery, and a battalion of the 6th Kansas cavalry.

About three companies of negro recruits are at Fort Smith, to be mustered in the 11th United States colored volunteers, a new regiment to be raised by Gen. Blunt, for which he has just received authority from Washington. A battery is also authorized. Artillerists in the Army of the Frontier say that they drill famously in that arm. The new organization will soon be filled.

The rebel forces under Cooper are in the southern portion of the Choctaw Nation, near Red River, and consist of a half dozen regiments of Texans and Arkansians, two Choctaw and two Creek Indian regiments. Before Blunt's arrival they were threatening Ritchie's small brigade, having advanced to North Fork Town, 40 miles from Fort Blunt. Gen. Bankhead, of Texas, is with Cooper. A number of bushwhacking bands are in the Washita and San Bois Hills, south of the river.

An advance into Texas from Fort Smith would be very desirable, if only on account of the relief to the Union people of Northern Texas. The butcher Quantrell was reported with Cooper.

Gen. McNeil is in command, having arrived at Fort Smith after the Shelby pursuit. The military telegraph has been extended to that post, from Fayetteville, where it formerly terminated. That town is garrisoned by the 1st Arkansas cavalry and the 1st Arkansas infantry. Col. Harrison is in command. Gen. McNeil has issued stringent orders to the effect that all molestation with the wires will be regarded as the work of bushwhackers, and for every such offence a guerilla prisoner shall be hanged.

A portion of our forces occupy Waldron, Scott county, lately the headquarters of Bankhead. Our scouts report the capture of a rebel Major, two Captains, a number of other prisoners, and a part of Cooper's train, loaded with Commissary stores, ammunition, &c. Cooper fell back in great haste.

The rebellion is effectively played out there. The Union men of Arkansas are more radical. They accept negroes as soldiers, freemen and citizens, if necessary to crush rebellion; they believe in Southern rights;—the right to death for rebs—and they have a knack of carrying it out, or, they say, of "cutting 'em loose." [illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1863.

RETALIATION.

The question of retaliation for the manner in which our prisoners are treated in Richmond, is the subject of discussion here. The President inclines to oppose, while some members of the Cabinet are said to favor it. Yet no conclusion has been reached, but efforts will be continued to alleviate the suffering of our captive soldiers, as far as possible.

Among the returned prisoners from Richmond is Mr. Walters, of Indiana, taken at Chickamauga, who confirms the statements of destitution there.

He says there was not a beef in all Richmond for twelve days before his release, and that those which had been there were impressed from farmers under Government authority; that Union people had sometimes smuggled in loaves of bread and other provisions to our prisoners, but that they were still suffering greatly, and dying at the rate of about forty a day. Some five thousand prisoners, recently confined in the tobacco warehouses through the city, had been sent to Danville and Lynchburg. Other parties from the South represent the Southern feeling as at a much lower ebb, and that the enthusiasm of their armies is, to a great extent, gone.

PERSONAL.

Norman B. Judd, Minister to Prussia, is here on a brief leave of absence. He arrived in the Hansa, from Bremen, last Saturday, and expects to visit Illinois before his return.

Schuyler Colfax arrived this evening and is receiving his hosts of friends.

The President accompanied by private secretaries Nicolay and Hay, has gone to Gettysburg. No members of the Cabinet accompanied him but Usher Blair, and Seward. Secretaries of the Treasury, Navy, and War, are to busy to go.

LIBERTY AT THE CAPITOL.

Crawford's bronze statue of Liberty is to be erected on the dome of the Capitol next week.

APPOINTMENT.

Richard Rustoed, of New York, has been appointed District Judge of Alabama, vice Judge Lane deceased.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The practice of the Internal Revenue office from the first has been, and still is, to allow for the actual leakage of coal oil bonded for exportation, in case oil is exported, and not otherwise. Distillers and refiners and coal oil who allow purchasers to remove and ship without giving bond for exportation, will be required to pay duties on the same.

REBEL HUMANITY.

Three hundred and fifty Union prisoners, released by exchange, arrived at Annapolis to-day, from Richmond, in a pitiable condition. Six died on the passage from Fortress Monroe, and others are only alive. Most of them are nearly naked and starved to mere skeletons.

GEN. BUTLER AT WORK.

Gen. Butler has already begun the operations of his new military administration upon rebel soil. His first order almost after entering Fortress Monroe, was in these words: "Representations having been made to the Commanding General that certain disloyally disposed persons within this department do occasionally by force, interfere with, and by opprobrious and threatening language insult and annoy loyal persons employed in the quiet discharge of their lawful occupations, it is hereby announced that all such conduct and language is hereafter strictly forbidden, and will be punished with military severity. All officers of this department are directed to order the arrest, and to bring such persons as are found offending against this order before the tribunal established for the purpose of punishing offences within this department."

THE PRESIDENT.

The President [illegible] on the question of State reconstruction he should take Radical ground. He says, in Missouri, those for whom he did everything went against him, while those whose request he denied, supported him.

COURT MARTIAL.

The Court Martial of which Maj. Gaines is Judge Advocate, has adjourned *sine die.*

A REBEL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 16th inst., uses the following language respecting Chattanooga: "All eyes are now turned upon this central point of the Confederacy and of the war. It is useless to deny that the enemy are about to make their supreme effort in that field. They are consolidating their greatest strength—the flower of their armies is collected there, with the best of their Generals at its head. In numbers, in equipments, in munitions of war, all their preparations are of the most colossal kind. The stake at issue warrants the magnitude of their efforts. For if they are defeated there, the backbone of the war is broken, and all hope of the subjugation of the South banished forever. Even from their own mad counsels, if they are successful, the whole South will be overrun, and it may be many years before we can recover from the consequences. It is an hour of fearful moment. The destinies of this generation and of the generations yet to come may be involved in this battle."

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1863.

The following Western changes and appointments are announced as having been made by the President of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, etc., approved March 3, 1863:

Illinois.—Dr. Robert Beal, surgeon, fifth district, vice Hall, resigned; Dr. Samuel McClure, surgeon, eleventh district, vice Payne, resigned.

Kansas.—A. J. Shannon, Provost Marshal, southern district, vice Banks, revoked; F. B. Baker, commissioner, southern district, vice Shannon, promoted.

Wisconsin.—James Bintliff, commissioner, third district, vice Bingham, resigned.

Indiana.—William S. Single, commissioner, eighth district, vice Kis, resigned.

Michigan.—Millard M. McConnell, fifth district, Provost Marshal, vice Walker, revoked; Henry C. Miller, commissioner, fifth district, vice Draper, revoked; Dr. Isaac Paddock, surgeon, sixth district, vice Galbraith, revoked.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Among the arrivals to-night is Hon. Schuyler Colfax. Some doubts are expressed as to the appointment of Gen. Foster in the place of Gen. Burnside, especially as no order to that effect appears in to-day's official Army *Gazette*.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The *Star*, of this afternoon, says the latest information from East Tennessee is that Longstreet is moving in that direction, and that some skirmishing has already occurred between Burnside's outposts and the outposts of Longstreet's advance. The exact position of Burnside's outposts is not known.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The President has appointed Richard Busteed, Esq., of New York, United States Judge for the Northern and Southern districts of Alabama.

The New Yorkers now here express great satisfaction with this appointment, as a deserved compliment to a Democrat who from the very commencement of our domestic troubles has zealously supported the Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The *Republican* declares that it is expected that Generals Meade and Lee will have a battle ere the end of the present week, and the impression is confirmed somewhat, as we learn, directly from the front to-day. It is understood that General Meade not only advances to the Rapidan, but he is to cross before the end of the week and obtain a battle if possible. The army is in excellent condition, especially the cavalry. The promptitude of the Government in paying the soldiers has a most salutary influence.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: Advices from Northern Virginia show that Meade is advancing with a view of bringing on a general engagement, which probably won't be declined when the proper time arrives. Meade's whole army is known to be south of the Rappahannock. His advance yesterday was several miles south of the Court House, moving in the direction of several of the fords on the Rapidan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The New York *Times'* dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, November 16th, says:

It is believed the enemy has now only a strong picket line on the Rapidan, and that Lee's army has fallen back to some other position.

The heavy rains have made the roads and fords almost impassable.

The report of Secretary Welles to Congress is already in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Printing, and is being rushed through at the Government Printing office. A portion of Secretary Seward's report is also in hand. The latter will make about two volumes. The manuscript of the other Department reports have not been sent in. All of the reports this year will be exceedingly voluminous.

A great many regiments in the Army of the Potomac, whose term of service have nearly expired, are re-enlisting for three years. [illegible]

FROM CHARLESTON.

Progress of the Siege—Night Reconnoissance to Fort Sumter.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
NEW YORK, Nov. 18, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, FOLLY ISLAND, Nov. 14.—Firing is still kept up on Fort Sumter, and at least twenty-five feet of the sea-face wall has been battered down during this last attack. Two or three of our scouting parties have actually reached the walls in small boats, and have brought back bricks and cement from the ill-fated work. The fleet still remains quiescent, and promises fair to remain fixtures for an indefinite period. Occasionally the batteries on James Island send a shot or two at us, but they soon relapse into silence after these outbreaks.

Forts Moultrie and Johnson also try their hands at us, at intervals. The effect of their fire, so far, has been just nothing, and very little attention is paid to it by our men. Thus we remain.

There are whispers of movements, but they are so indefinitely stated that it would be contraband to repeat them here. Our weather has been bitterly cold of late, and we have been favored with a steady northwester for the past two days. We feel the effects of a little cold down here, being much more susceptible than when in your hardier climate.

We shall tell you of more active operations soon. Our patron saint, the "Swamp Angel," is being again put into fighting trim. Mortars are to be used in it this time.

Gen. Terry has returned from the North, and is to re-assume command of Morris Island, and Gen. Seymour being assigned to that of Folly.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Col. W. B. Barton, 48th New York, has been appointed to the command of the forces at Hilton Head, Fort Pulaski and Tybee Island.

FROM CLEVELAND.

The Great Railroad Celebration.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1863.

The opening of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway was inaugurated this evening by a magnificent celebration. On the arrival of the train from New York, about seven o'clock, the whole city was illuminated. Fireworks blazed everywhere, cannon shook the city, and the huzzas of the people testified to the welcome they gave to the new line to the lakes.

A grand banquet and ball were given by the citizens of Cleveland, at the Angier House. Eloquent speeches were made at the banquet by Mr. Reynolds, the President of the road, Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Willey, Hon. Wm. Evans, President of the English Emancipation Society of London, Mr. Mason and Mr. Kennard. Gov. Yates, of our own State, made one of his most eloquent and patriotic efforts. The whole celebration passed off in the best possible manner.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

NO DAY WITHOUT A MILE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 18, 1863.

At a public meeting last night, it was agreed to issue bonds for four hundred thousand dollars, one-half for the Union Pacific Railway, and one-half for the Cameron connection with the Hannibal & St. Joseph connection with Chicago.

Forty miles of the Pacific Railroad, eastern division, has been graded within forty-five days.

Fifty thousand cross-ties have been delivered. The great bridge was completed on Friday.

Four thousand tons of rails, and the rolling stock are on the way here. The road is going to the Pacific at the rate of a mile a day.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18, 1863.

Major H. A. Bright, Commissary of the 2d regiment Missouri State Militia, has been dishonorably dismissed from the service for forging Government vouchers.

Assistant Quartermaster Chapman has given public notice that speculators have compelled Government to pay exorbitant prices for forage. Hereafter $25 a ton will be allowed for hay, and if it does not come forward freely at that price, hay will be seized through the country and shipped to Cairo and St. Louis, and the freight will be deducted from the $25 allowance price.

Hay has been run up to $40 per ton.

Samuel Holmes, a citizen of Stoddard county, has been fined $5,000 and sentenced to hard labor during the war in Alton Penitentiary, for harboring guerillas.

The Provost Marshal is taking testimony relative to the exclusion of the votes of persons, enrolled in Franklin county under the Militia Law as disloyal, who offered to take the Convention oath at the late election. The investigation is in the claybank interest.

Lieut. Col. Baumer, 1st Nebraska, is under arrest, charged by Gen. Totten with encouraging his men to hurrah for Jim Lane at Jefferson City, during the Shelby raid.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 18, 1863.

The ladies festival for the benefit of the Soldiers Aid Society commenced this evening with a grand concert at Masonic Hall. Thursday evening will be devoted to tableaux and music, and Saturday evening to a grand fair and supper.

The Grand Lodge I. O. of O. F. has been in session since Tuesday, the Hon. J. S. Harvey, Grand Master, presiding. At the session this morning the following officers were elected:

M. W. Grand Master, Dennis Gregg, Indianapolis; R. W. Deputy Grand Master, Jno. S. Sanders, Jeffersonville; R. W. Grand Warden, B. S. Heshman, Mason; R. W. Grand Sec'y, E. H. Pany, Indianapolis; R. W. Grand Treasurer, T. P. Hughes, Indianapolis; Grand Representative, G. L. U. S., Jas. Harvey, Indianapolis; alternate Lecturer, G. L., B. Scott, Terre Haute. At a meeting of the Grand Encampment held on Tuesday the following officers were elected:

M. W. G. Patriarch, Len Sexton, Rushville, Ind.; High Priest, Rev. Cyrus Nat, Bloomington, Ind.; R. W. G. Senior Warden, S. Frazier, Greenwood, Ind.; R. W. G. Junior Warden, C. F. Luley, Bloomington, Ind.; R. W. G. Scribe, E. H. Parry, Indianapolis; W. G. Sentinel, Christopher Laler, Madison; U. G. Sentinel, Jacob Williams, Indianapolis; G. Rep. G. Lus. S. M. Campbell, Danville; A. G. Rep. G. Lus. Rev. T. G. Bissell, Jeffersonville.

Gov. Morton is absent attending the inauguration of the Gettysburg Cemetery. The Governor's agent telegraphs from Fortress Monroe that three hundred Federal prisoners had arrived there from Richmond, forty of whom were Indianians. Ninety indictments have been returned by the Grand Jury of the U. S. Court, now in session in this city.

Rush and Union counties are each paying two hundred dollars for volunteers.

FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 18.

The Missouri Legislature is agitated by a series of resolutions endorsing Lincoln's letter on the removal of Gen. Schofield. It will bring to the surface a good deal of bile.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DESMOINES, Iowa, Nov. 18, 1863.

The Women's Sanitary Convention convened to-day at 10 o'clock a. m. It is largely attended by delegates from every part of the State. The morning session was somewhat spicy, rival parties throwing out scouts and sustaining picket lines to find the position of the enemy and guard against attack.

Col. Stone, Governor elect, made an eloquent and patriotic address to the Convention this afternoon, and the troubled waters rest. Addresses have also been made by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, Mrs. Livermore, Senator Harlan, Dr. Castellan, of the United States Sanitary Commission, and others. The object of the Convention is to systematize the benevolent efforts of the people in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers, and thus render those efforts more effective. Hon. Jas. Harlan is President of the Convention.

There is general rejoicing among loyal men at the election of B. Gratz Brown to the United States Senate, from Missouri. Iowa takes no stock in the Blair family or latter day conservatives.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, Nov. 18, 1863.

Memphis dates and papers of the 16th have been received. They contain very little news from any point, and nothing at all from Little Rock. There are reports that guerilla marauding expeditions are still going on at the mouth of White River. I learn this morning from White River that about 100 guerillas had been near the mouth of that river for the past few days. The officers of a gunboat were expecting an attack by them, and were in pursuit of the gang that burned the Allen Collier.

General Hurlbut has recently issued a stringent order denying henceforth to certain rebel districts in Tennessee and Mississippi the privilege of trade with Memphis. He shows that the opportunities kindly granted by the Government have been abused to the intent and effect of substantially aiding the public enemy, and henceforth the rules will be very strict and severe, almost amounting to a total suspension of traffic.

Another part of the same order will create a flutter among non-combatants in the military district of which Memphis is the trade center, many of whom have gone thither from the North for purposes of gain and to avoid military service at home. An impressment of such of these gentry as are eligible for military duty, will take place forthwith, to the end of filling up the old regiments. Obviously, the Government will save transportation by thus picking up recruits on the ground.

A fatal affray between 2d Lieut. John M. Green, 58th regiment, and John Heller, a private in the Mississippi Marine Brigade, occurred last night at the St. Charles Hotel, in this city, resulting in the almost instant death of Heller, who was shot through the left breast.

The following is the general summary of Major Robb's United States Hospital Report to Gov. Yates of Illinois, of the sick at the post of Memphis, with the names of those who have died during the week ending Nov. 13, 1863.

Admitted, 63; returned to duty, 38. Discharged and furloughed, 16. Died, 6. Aggregate, 123.

James Creesen, co I, 3d Ill cavalry; J Kramer, co A, 108th Ill infantry; Geo W Maige, co E, 56th Ill infantry; John Bean, co A, 120th Ill infantry; Moses Coleman, co F, 103d Ill infantry; Edward Slurrey, co K, 90th Ill infantry; George D Brown, co K, 94th Ill infantry; James Oresson, co I, 3d Ill cavalry.

The changes for the past week was less than any previous week, the general average being four hundred to five hundred.

CAIRO, Nov. 18.—J. H. Munso is announced as Assistant Adjutant General of the Post of Cairo, in pursuance of instructions from Major General U. S. Grant.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, Nov. 18, 1863.

A fatal affray occurred at Falmouth, in Pendleton county, Ky., a few days ago. Two soldiers named Tighiman Webster and Alex. Older, belonging to Captain Dias' company, which is stationed at that point, got into an altercation, ending in Older cutting Webster's throat, producing almost instant death. Older was arrested, and is now confined in the Covington military prison.

The following parties who are returned rebel soldiers have been arrested in this vicinity recently and lodged in the Covington Military Prison: William Porter and Francis A. Hill, of Grant county, Kentucky; Thomas Gibbert and John Rogers, of Owen county, and Martin Draper, Pendleton county.

Seventy-one Federal deserters have been arrested in this, the 6th, district, during the past six weeks and returned to the Provost Marshal.

The trial of the Noble county conspiracy was commenced in the United States Circuit Court to-day. Hon. Geo. E. Pugh appeared on behalf of the defendant. The trial will probably occupy two weeks time.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, Nov. 18, 1863.

HOGS—The receipts did not exceed 4,000, and the demand being pressing from all the packers, prices were forced up 25 ₵ cent. Those averaging 200 to 240 lbs would have brought $7.00@7.25 at the close. The light receipts keep up an active competition. The weather was quite mild, but this seems to have been overlooked in the anxiety to get the hogs. The sales were 300 av 225 lbs, at $7.00; 411 av 215, at $7.00; 218 av 180, at $5.90; 260 av 220, at $7.00; 160 av 200, at $6.75; 116 av 215, at $7.00.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork firm and in demand, at $18.00@18.50 for old country crop; $16.00@16.50 for city, same packing, with sales of 250 brls country at $18.00, and 100 do new city at $14.00. Low, city must be quoted at $17.50, and $18.00 for country and city, but we did not hear of any sales. Lard active, with a speculative demand, at 11⅞@12c for new country and city, and 11¼c for old, closing with no sellers at these rates. A good demand for bulk meats, with sales of 5,000 shoulders at 5½c; sides are held at 6½c. Bacon is held at 6½c for shoulders and 7½c for sides packed, and 8c for clear sides. Loose green hams advanced to 8½c, with sales of 12,000 at 8½c, and 1,500 at 8⅛c.

WHISKY—A buoyant and firm market, with sales of 1,200 bbls at 63@65c, the latter rate for wagon. Holders in the forenoon asked an advance, but did not succeed in establishing any; still the market is decidedly firm, owing to the continued advance in corn.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 18, 1863.

Three hundred and fifty leave here in the morning for the field, to go to fill up our old regiments. More will follow.

Returns sufficiently show that the Union majority in the State is over forty thousand, a gain of over twenty-five thousand.

Col. J. Wilson Shaffer will again take the field with Gen. Butler.

Sheriff Hicks took last night eight men convicted of various crimes, to the Penitentiary at Joliet.

FROM RICHMOND.

Interesting from the Rebel Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 14th says: The Yankees advanced, it seems, upon Covington, where Imboden was, and, after a sharp skirmish, the enemy fell back. Information reaching Imboden that the enemy was being reinforced, he fell back, on the day of the fight, to Goshen. The enemy, not receiving his reinforcements, is reported to have continued his retreat, so that both forces were retreating at the same time. It was reported, however, that the enemy did make some show of pursuit, after he learned that Imboden was retreating. Some doubt exists as to whether Imboden is really wounded. Our informant, who saw him at Goshen day before yesterday, states that, if he is wounded, it is very slight, and does not affect the performance of his duty.

The Petersburg *Express* says: The conservatives of North Carolina have carried Leach in the 4th district, Turner in the 5th, Christian in the 7th, and probably Logan in the 10th.

The *Enquirer* notices the capture of the steamer Lee, and says: Her loss will be seriously felt. She had made many trips, and had probably paid for herself several times; but her loss is none the less to be regretted on that account.

The *Enquirer* reports and endorses an article from the *Dispatch* with reference to the treatment of those of our men they hold as prisoners. The *Dispatch* article is significant, as follows: If we are starving ourselves, how can we prevent them from starving; but the truth is, that, though straightened in our own means of life, we are caring as well for our prisoners as for ourselves. Our own people, as we know of our personal knowledge, are in some cases denied meat in their own families, because it is necessary for the Yankees.

Movements of Gen. Butler.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Gen. Butler has gone to North Carolina, to inaugurate there the policy he commenced at Fortress Monroe. Before leaving, he began work on a plan for enlisting and organizing the blacks in the Virginia portion of his department. We hear from Fortress Monroe that probably all the rebel prisoners now in our hands will be sent to Butler's jurisdiction for safe keeping.

Now Let Him Alone.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—It is announced by authority that from this date to the opening of Congress the President will be unable to receive visitors, his time being fully occupied by public business.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The *Post's* Washington correspondent says there was some dispute here over an amusing question, and it is this: "Does Gen. Meade desire to advance upon the enemy?" It is claimed by some of his friends that he does desire to push on at once, but that General Halleck is opposed to it. On the other hand, it is said that both Gen. Halleck and Gen. Meade are agreed that no further advance shall be made this winter, but that the President insists upon more fighting before the winter compels the army to cease its operations until next spring. It is a singular condition of things, that at least four different men have the reputation of being opposed to the further prosecution of the war.

I feel very certain of two things: that Gen. Halleck is not eager for another battle on the southern side of the Rappahannock, and that Gen. Meade is. The General was urged to go to Gettysburg, and he refused peremptorily, and has gone back to fight. If the enemy affords him anything like a fair field, and will stand up for battle, he will try the hazard. Gen. Meade is a prudent General, too cautious at times, but even he is convinced that it is in his power to beat the army under Gen. Lee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The increase in numbers of non-producing slaves in the South are fast becoming and incubus. Over a million slaves removed from the border States, now lost to the Confederacy, are huddled into Georgia alone, to consume the subsistance which might otherwise sustain Gen. Bragg's army during the winter. It is the opinion of many, not only here, but at the South, that that army being now deprived of all supplies from Texas, Tennessee, and Kentucky, will soon have no alternative but to surrender to the necessities of hunger, unless Gen. Grant, as now seems probable, forces it to a new activity. If it gives way under such a pressure, it would probably not be considered by the chivalry dishonorable. It would at any rate be deemed a kind of excuse for doing that to which the sword alone has not yet compelled them.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHNS, Nov. 17.—The steamer Teutonia, from Southampton on the 6th, passed Cape Race last Monday evening. The United States steamer Kearsage is watching blockade runners at Cork. The Alabama is cruising in the Bay of Bengal.

POLAND, Nov. 4.—The insurgent corps numbers, it is said, 600 infantry and 230 cavalry, which advanced into Valhegnia, having been pressed by the Russians, and laid down their arms, in the district of Lalkie and in Gallicia, and four hundred had gone with arms munitions and over 100 horses and surrendered to the Austrians.

THORU, 5th.—It is stated on reliable authority that the Grand Duke Constantine will be relieved from his functions as Governor of Poland, and that Gen. Berg will be appointed his successor.

STOCKHOLM, 5th—The official *Gazette* in a leading article on the Danubian conflict, says it is now by no means the fault of Denmark if peace should be disturbed.

MADRID, 4th—The *Cortes* was opened to-day. The Queen's speech says friendly relations continue with foreign nations. That the subject of Constitutional Reform has been definitely resolved on.

En route for Gettysburg.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 18—The special excursion train of the Governors left at half past one for Gettysburg. Among the principal dignitaries were Governors Curtin, Seymour, Pierpont and Brough, Gen. Vanderpool of New York, Col. Anderson, brother of Gen. Anderson, Governors Tod, Dennison and Boerman, of Western Va, and their respective staffs; Generals Doubleday, Stoneman and Stahl; Ex Sec. Cameron, Clement C. Barkway, of Philadelphia, and part of Gen. Curtis' staff. The train will connect with the President's company at Hanover Junction.

From the Indian Frontier.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—It appears from official reports from Gen. Carleton, commanding the Department of New Mexico, that California and New Mexican volunteers are scouring the Territory, penetrating to the haunts of the Navajo Indians, destroying their villages and crops, and making captures of persons and stock. Owing to scant supplies of grass and water, further operations are on foot, which plan is to be continued during the winter. The Navajo Indians have been severely punished.

An United States Vessel Ordered out of Cork Harbor.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Cork *Examiner* [illegible] Admiral Jones sent a notice to the commander of the U. S. steamer Kearsage to quit the limits of Cork harbor within twenty four hours. It is reported that the Federal officer has refused to do so. The Kearsage was engaged in coaling the whole of last night.

WEDNESDAY, 3 p. m.—The Kearsage is still in Cork harbor.

From Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The Legislature has passed the Bounty bill, and will adjourn to-day. There is a heavy penalty for fraudulent attempts to obtain the bounty. The Enlistment bill of last year was amended so as to put a check on substitute brokerage.

Jack Spratt and His Wife.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Mosby is gathering all the Union citizens of Virginia between here and Warrenton, and our own troops, by way of retaliation, are capturing the rebel Virginians and bringing them in for consignment to the old Capitol prison.

The Government Securities.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The subscription agent reports sales of 5-20s to-day to the amount of $1,300,000.

DIED.

At her residence in Barrington, Ill. Friday evening, Nov. 13th, 1863, of heart disease, with acute inflammation of the lungs, Mrs. E. A. W. SARGENT, formerly of Campton, N. H. Aged 63 years.

Mrs. S. was widely known and deeply beloved for her many high moral and social qualities, as also for her eminently successful abilities as a teacher of the young of both sexes, to whom her loss is irreparable. Her mental faculties were unclouded to the hour of her death. She expressed a firm trust in God, and passed hopefully and peacefully to the "Happy Shore." W. M. S.

New Advertisements.

108 LOOK AT BRAND'S 108 CARTES DE VISITE, Only Two Dollars per dozen. All kinds of Photographs and Ambrotype work done as good as the best and as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. no19-r206-1t E. L. BRAND.

THAT THE PUBLIC APPRECIATE good Photographs, at a reasonable price, is exemplified at EVERETT'S, 157 Lake st. His rooms are full all the time. Cartes de Visite still taken at $2 per dozen. Other styles of Photographs taken at proportionately low prices. no19-r176-1t RAY NIAS, Agent.

NEWSPAPER INVESTMENT. A good paying Country Newspaper and Job Office in Southern Wisconsin, can be bought on favorable terms if applied for soon. The office is at present paying at the rate of $1200 to $1500 per year. The paper is Union in politics and situated in a very strong Union county. The present proprietor wishes to sell in order to take half of a city daily. For particulars inquire of S. F. HOUNDS, Printers' Warehouse, Chicago. no19-r188-3tnet

CATALOGUE SALE. Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Silk Neck Ties, Wool Socks, Hats and Caps. Buck Gloves and Gauntlets, Clothing, Yankee Notions, Etc. AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, Nov. 24th, 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. WM. A. BUTTERS & Co., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE. Stock of Boots and Shoes AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, Nov 25th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. The Stock comprises a desirable assortment of seasonable goods for Mens', Boys', Ladies', Misses and Childrens' Wear. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA, RACINE, PORT WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC and TWO RIVERS.—The staunch and fast sailing side wheel steamer SEA BIRD, CAPT. FRED. PABST, Will leave the first dock above Rush street bridge for the above ports, on THURSDAY EVENING, November 19th, at 8 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, 14 & 16 River street.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!! PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH. [illegible] GUARANTEE ENTIRE SATISFACTION [illegible] PROF. WALLACE. DR. McPHERSON.

A FINE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Selected for the Winter Trade, with 125 Shoe Boxes, can be obtained at a bargain. [illegible]

STEAM TO AND FROM EUROPE. The Steamship "GLASGOW," [illegible] will leave New York for Liverpool and Queenstown NEXT THURSDAY, Nov. 19th, at 12 o'clock M. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

ROOT & CADY'S REPLY TO STEINWAY & SONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14, 1863.

MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS:

Gentlemen: Yours of the 2d inst. was duly received, and we notice you have caused it to be published in this morning's CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Passing over your modest allusion to the "fox and the grapes," and the *amusement* you profess to derive from our last—evidence of which, by the way, we fail to find in your long, labored and threatening epistle—we proceed to other points. We must, however, premise that, as we announced in our last that it was intended for publication, we cannot compliment your sagacity in discovering that "your letter is written for the express purpose to be published," and furthermore, to save you the trouble of exercising your powers in the same way again, we will here inform you that this one is designed for the same purpose.

Yours of the 2d inst. is mainly devoted to disproving the very thing that you most satisfactorily proved in yours of the 20th ult. In that you distinctly affirmed that you transferred the Chicago agency of your pianos to another house, for the reason that we published a notice in a journal of this city, in which we said, in view of the improvements made by other piano makers that the "Steinways had better look to their laurels." That you could prove from letters in our own handwriting that we had recommended other pianos than yours, &c. In view of those facts you said in the same letter: "We became firmly convinced that your heart and good will was no longer in favor of our pianos." In short, you proved satisfactorily that we were, and had been for months, dissatisfied with your pianos. We admitted and confirmed all this in ours of the 26th ult., and said: "The causes that we have had within the past year to be more or less dissatisfied with you, your prices and your pianos, and which are well known to you, entirely reconcile us to the transfer."

Now you turn about and prove apparently to your own satisfaction at least, that we were not dissatisfied.

It would be absurd for us to try to cope with the logical prestidigitation that can from any given premises, prove within two weeks both the affirmative and the negative of the same proposition; so we content ourselves with stating the simple truth and there leaving it.

We have never pretended that we were dissatisfied with all the pianos you have sent us within the past year. Far from it. Many of them were splendid. We had invested so much money in advertising and pushing Steinway pianos, that when we first began to receive from you occasional instruments that were defective in workmanship, or inferior in tone, we regarded them as exceptions to the rule, and hastened to repair defects with much the same feeling that prompted Noah's sons to walk backwards when they went to hide the disgrace of their father.

Though we had cause to be displeased with your treatment of us as your agents, and with your exorbitant prices, as you do not venture to deny, we still clung as long as possible to the belief that your pianos, on the whole, were the "best in the world," and so advertised them as late as last July. We also sent a Steinway piano to an Iowa Fair, and at various times urged you to send us more pianos. This is all true. It is equally true that your pianos, instead of improving, seemed to still farther deteriorate, and gave evidence in various instances, of being made of inferior materials, and by inferior workmen. We stood between our customers and the harm that might have resulted from our advertising them as the "best pianos in the world," by not only promising to guarantee them satisfaction, but by *doing* it. We repaired defects, and, if necessary to perfectly satisfy them, exchanged pianos at our own expense, and in every such instance, since last April, we have pocketed the losses, and this we shall continue to do until our guarantees are made good; and when we made complaint to you, as we did in ours of September 5th, in which we pointed out the defects of the piano taken back by us from Mr. Hovey, at considerable expense, and to which letter, by the way, you utterly ignore in your last, you evaded all obligation to make good your guaranty to us, by calling in question the evidence of our own senses. Could our partiality for your instruments long withstand such disappointments, such losses and such treatment?

You got the start of us in informing us that you had transferred your agency, before we actually wrote you that we had arrived at the necessary degree of nausea to throw it up ourselves. You are at liberty to exult over that fact, burrow into it, and make the most of it you can. We have something to do much more dignified and more profitable than bandy epithets with you.

Your last letter contains some striking illustrations of what you seem to regard honorable dealing, to one or two of which we must advert.

You say: "We would have deprived you of our agency then, had it not been for the fact of your being indebted to us for such a large amount, that we could not very well risk the transfer of agency then, but had to get our money out of you first, as best we could." You are reputed strong and rich; we are, in comparison, if you please, weak, but we are not so weak, nor you so strong, that you can injure us by any such blackguardism as that.

You say: "In our reply to you dated July 1, '63, we did not refuse to refund the price of said sounding-board [illegible] was actually cracked, as we know it [illegible]"

It may interest your customers to know, if they have not already learned, that your "warranted for five years," means that [illegible] guarantee that the sound-board shall not crack, and that you offer to forfeit the price of the piano if the sound board is actually cracked, only when you positively know that the sound-board is not cracked. The only objection we see to this kind of guaranty is, that it perfectly insures you against loss, but never does your customers.

In yours of Oct. 20th, you said that as an equivalent for the extensive advertising we had done, "we will give you the style 2 sent Oct. 6th, price [illegible] at wholesale, without pay, and immediately on hearing from you, shall order the draft at 90 days for $[illegible] sent to Marc & Hertel for collection, and probably already accepted by you, back here to us." Here was a written promise as positive and binding as any promise could be, that you would recall the draft and give us the piano as a remuneration for advertising that must inure to the benefit of yourselves and your agents.

Now let us see how you fulfill that promise. In your last you say:

"Under the circumstances we shall defer the execution of our intention to give you the amount of the last piano as an equivalent for your late extensive advertising of our pianos until you justify, by your future behavior towards us, such a voluntary contribution on our part, and we shall therefore not recall our draft."

Your draft was not recalled and we paid it at maturity. Now, gentlemen, passing over the insolence of your tone, what does your refusal to recall the draft prove? Simply this: that you did not offer to give us the piano to pay for services in the past, but to buy our silence for the future; and when you found you could not do this, you did exactly what we expected you would do when we wrote our letter of the 26th ult. to you—violated your promise; for your past dealings with us had convinced us that you were not prompted in making the offer by any sense of honor or justice. Finding that you cannot buy us, you bluster and threaten. It is all in vain. You will find it just as difficult to bully as to buy us.

In spite of your insufferable conceit, it is possible you may learn that you do not monopolize all the brains and skill engaged in the manufacture of pianos in America, and that when your pianos have lost their uniform excellence, and other makers are taking such rapid strides in the improvement of their instruments that many conscientious teachers are recommending them in preference to yours, it is hardly the thing for you to put on plantation airs and talk about what must depend on *our future behavior towards you*. We relinquish all expectations of your ever giving us the promised piano.

We shall publish yours of the 9d inst., and also this reply to it, in the "Song Messenger of the Northwest for December," but it is not our present intention to publish any more of your letters unless you pay for it.

We remain, yours truly, ROOT & CADY.
nov19-r199-1t

HARMON, GALE & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, No. 53 Lake Street, CHICAGO. We invite attention to our large and well assorted stock now in store.

FRIENDS OF ART ARE REMINDED that they have an opportunity of examining the finest works of the most celebrated Ancient and Modern Painters, As copied by the best masters, in Line, Mezzotint, Lithography and Chromos, by calling at FOSTER, JENKINSON & KEITZ, 124 South Clark Street, Where is offered for a few days a complete assortment of FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH Engravings and Proofs.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of O. L. Wheelock, Architect, No. 77 Dearborn street, until Saturday, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock, for the building of five frame cottages in the South Division. The owner reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 295 LAKE STREET, Wrought Iron Pipe & Boiler Flues, BRASS AND IRON FITTINGS, Steam and Water Gauges, Valves, Cocks, Whistles, &c. GIFFARD'S INJECTORS AND WORTHINGTON'S STEAM PUMPS. Rubber and Leather Belting, Packing Hose, &c. Hot Water and Steam Heating Apparatus.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, Carbon and Kerosene Oil, 179 LAKE STREET.

New Advertisements.

2,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS Just Received and for Sale at STRYKER & CO's, 141 LAKE STREET. Balmoral Skirts at $2.50. Balmoral Skirts at $2.75. Balmoral Skirts at $3.00. Balmoral Skirts at $3.50, $3.75 & $4.00. We offer these good either at Wholesale or Retail As low as they can be purchased in Eastern Markets. 1,000 ARMY BLANKETS, 500 PAIR BED BLANKETS, All Colors and Prices. A Large Stock of Cloaks Of All Kinds, AND IN GREAT VARIETY, To which we invite Especial Attention. "Washington Mill," "Watervliet," and "Middlesex" LONG SHAWLS. Breche, Long and Square Shawls, A Large Stock Just Opened. WOOL HOODS AND SKATING CAPS. We are now offering the above goods, both at Wholesale and Retail as low as they can be purchased elsewhere East or West. Call and examine at STRYKER & CO'S, 141 Lake street.

BOOTS & SHOES. A LARGE AND FINE STOCK AT WHOLESALE —BY— I. P. FARNUM, 57 LAKE STREET.

BEST RESIDENCE And Business Property. A House and Lot on Wabash avenue near Monroe street. Several new entries of lots on the different avenues. An elegant suburban residence at Hyde Park, cheap. Corner Clark and Monroe. Several lots on Clark south of Monroe. Also on Randolph, River, etc., etc. THOMAS B. BRYAN & CO., Bryan Hall.

POTATO DEPOT.—Neshannock, Peach Blow and Mixed Potatoes, by car load, or in small quantities. Also, WINTER APPLES, In car load or smaller lots, to suit purchasers. ON CONSIGNMENT AND FOR SALE, By E. HANSON & CO., Produce and Commission Merchants, 197 South Water st., Chicago.

GUNPOWDER. (HAZARD'S & DUPONT'S.) GEO. T. ABBEY, Agent, 186 LAKE STREET.

CIDER! CIDER! CIDER! APPLES! APPLES! APPLES! We are daily receiving choice Winter Apples, which we offer in lots to suit, such as Spitzenbergs, Greenings, Bellefleurs, Baldwins, Russetts, &c. Also, Pure Sweet Cider direct from the Press. Orders solicited by BROWNELL & PERRIN, 182 South Water street.

GROCERIES. C. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, 16 & 18 STATE STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED IN PAPER HANGINGS, Borders, Decorations, Etc., E. G. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET.

BEDDING, The most Complete Stock in the City. Mattresses, Blankets, Comforters, Etc., Feather Beds, Pillows, Etc. The only place in the city to get Steam Cured Feathers, Free from Bad Odor.

WINDOW SHADES, Fixtures and Trimmings. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET.

JOHN M. WILLIAMS, WHOLESALE GROCER, 13 SOUTH WATER STREET. [illegible]

SECOND-HAND SAFES, As good as new, taken in exchange [illegible] F. W. PRATT.

$100 REWARD FOR A MEDICINE THAT WILL CURE COUGHS, INFLUENZA, TICKLING OF THE THROAT, WHOOPING COUGH, OR RELIEVE CONSUMPTIVE COUGH AS QUICK AS COE'S COUGH BALSAM. C. G. CLARK & CO., New Haven, Conn., Proprietors. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake St., Chicago, General Western Agents.

THE GREAT American Safes At Pratt's, 13 LASALLE STREET.

Wrought Iron Pipe AND FITTINGS FOR SALE. [illegible]

GEO. G. POPE, Wholesale Lamp and Oil Dealer [illegible]

New Advertisements.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS, Distillers, Millers and Others. The Richards' Manufacturing Co. Hereby gives notice that they are the sole manufacturers and vendors of the Richards' Iron Corn Sheller, with all its improvements [illegible] JACOB HARRIS, President.

JEHIEL W. STEWART, CLAIRVOYANT, MAGNETIC AND SYMPATHETIC PHYSICIAN, Has permanently located in Chicago, 11 Masonic Temple, Dearborn street. [illegible]

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Louisville, Ky., Nov. 13, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS [illegible]

BEEF SUPPLIES. [illegible] FRESH BEEF [illegible]

THE FRENCH AND SPANISH LANGUAGES. A. FAVARGER. [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Second hand Standing Desk. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, 500 Railroad Wheel Barrows, [illegible] J. BRADLEY [illegible]

FOR SALE—One half Real Estate. [illegible]

FOR SALE—250 Canal Barrows of superior quality. [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Church Property [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good Windlass and Fixtures. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Improved Farms in Illinois. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Residence for sale cheap. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A very desirable property for residence, in Rockford, Ill. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good investment. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A handsome dark bay Pony. [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot on Wabash avenue. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A rare chance is offered. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first class Pony. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two Phelan Billiard Tables. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Choice Lots. A few desirable Resident Lots in "Carpenter's Addition to Chicago," [illegible]

FOR SALE—Great Bargains. [illegible]

FOR SALE. [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a great bargain. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1863.

THE RADICAL AND CONSERVATIVE PRESS.

There have been two kinds of "fault-finding" practiced towards the Administration in its conduct of the war. One by the radical and the other by the copperhead press. They are as different, however, as day from darkness, and right from wrong, though the conservative clacquer prints pretend to see no difference. The one kind of fault finding is for the correction of errors, the other for their multiplication. The radical is a sincere friend of the Administration who commends the good measures, condemns the bad ones, and insists on curing evils, instituting reforms, and pushing ahead the war with the utmost vigor and dispatch. The copperhead, on the other hand, confines his "fault-finding" to the beneficial measures; he censures whatever is calculated to help the Union cause or hurt the rebels, and praises every practice that is doing mischief, and every project that is likely to retard their subjugation. Procrastination is his chief delight, official imbecility his main reliance for the success of his rebel friends. Now, that is the difference between the two classes of men and papers. When a radical journal "finds fault" with the President or some of his officers, it is because there is a screw loose that needs tightening, an abuse that requires reforming. Its censures are but one form of entreaty or argument in behalf of more thorough measures to save the Union and end the war. It is not convenient for courtiers and sycophants to see this. It is easy to cry out, "You are abusing the President; you are as bad as the copperheads; stop your fault-finding and support the government as you see me doing." This is the stereotype croak of the conservative sheets.

It is a cowardly but lucrative role to play. The clacquer is admitted free, and paid for his services besides. The best of Presidents and Cabinets dislike to have their faults criticised by their friends. Sycophants know this, and thrust themselves forward as the champions of the high officials, and obsequiously become their toadies and apologists. These miserable creatures are not only odious in the sight of honest citizens, but they are positively dangerous to the public weal. They retard, and often defeat the adoption of reforms that are essential to the State. They assure the officials of their "support," tell them to pay no heed to those calling for reforms, and blackguard and malign the advocates of right action with such ferocity that frequently the application for the correction of the evil is withdrawn in order to escape from their fire of dirt and calumny. The task of the radical is always a thankless one. He makes no friends at court by his honest endeavors to promote the public good, although to his sacrifices and persistent labors the masses owe whatever privileges and liberties they enjoy; and in the prosecution of this war every single measure of a vigorous and efficient character owes its existence to the "censures," "criticism" and "fault-finding" of the radical press and leaders. The present dilapidated state of the rebellion, and the hopefulness of the Union cause, are due to the same agency. If the treacherous, mercenary counsels of the conservative press and politicians had been followed to this time by the President, our soldiers would still be standing guard over the property of rebels, catching and returning loyal slaves to disloyal masters, suffering defeat after defeat, contending with the enemy near the line of Mason and Dixon; the Proclamation of Freedom would not have been uttered; the Confiscation Act would not be a law; Chase would not have remained in the cabinet to manage the finances; greenbacks would be worth less than 20 cents in gold. Indeed, it is highly probable that foreign intervention would now be upon us, and the destruction of the Union a sealed fact. The conservative press and politicians are far more dangerous to the public cause in a great crisis like this than the copperheads, who, being avowed foes, are watched and thwarted. Beware of the insidious sycophantic conservative prints, that, under the hollow pretense of "supporting the Government" oppose reforms, defend corruption because committed by a Federal official, and preach the doctrine that the "King can do no wrong," and therefore must not be entreated or criticised. Such sheets are a curse and a pit-fall.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

Few of our readers have, we suspect, followed, in the foreign news, the waning fortunes of the Confederate Loan. The trap thus named was introduced to the notice of European capitalists with a great flourish of trumpets, and, for a time, so artfully were the operations of that delectable fraternity in Paris and London, there was fear that men of money would fall into it; and that the rebel government would be much aided in its diplomacy and its means of piracy, by contributions from abroad. That fear is, we think, dissipated. The bait was too highly scented; and even little and inexperienced rats could not but know that the excessive attractions were put on only to cover excessive dangers.

We have been permitted to read, to-day, a London letter, from a well informed and patriotic American now abroad, in which it is said, that, beyond a few shares hypothecated by ship-builders and others who have received them for illegal service rendered to the pirates' Confederacy, none of this loan has ever had *bona-fide* sale in either France or England; but that the trade among the rebel agents themselves, not for purposes of transfer, but to get established quotations and a market rate, has been as active as unscrupulous, ever since the bonds were issued. The writer further says, that this design has not worked; and though from a premium, the price has steadily been lowered, in the hope that at some figure the greedy public would be induced to take hold, the reduced quotations have only made what was at first only distrust, an established conviction that the bonds are valueless: and that the lower they go, the heavier they become. Meanwhile the agents, like Laird, Spence, the Lord Mayor of London & Co, have become alarmed. Giving up all hope of profit, they are laboring now to reduce the losses and get out as nearly whole as possible. Among them several heavy failures have occurred; and matters have come to such a pass, that in mercantile or financial circles, the fact that a banker, a merchant or ship-builder is loaded up with rebel bonds, is held to be a confession of doubtful solvency.

There is nothing in the condition of the rebel finances at home to give these lawless intermeddlers in Europe any ground of hope that they will not all be ruined by their crime. Right under Mr. J. Davis' nose, the rebel currency, which is convertible, at the option of the holder, into bonds just as good as those with which Mr. Laird's strong box is full, is selling at eight cents on the dollar, and the tendency is rapidly downward—a fact in which the greedy sharks who abet treason and man-stealing for the hope of gain, can read their coming fate.

We hear that there were several persons of the copperhead persuasion in this city, who, at the time the piratical loan was offered in Paris, expressed the opinion that it was superior, as an investment to the credit of the United States. Now is the time to pitch in!

A DARK LOOK AHEAD.

The utter hopelessness of the rebel cause, relative to help from abroad, either by recognition or more material benefits in the shape of [illegible] ... [illegible] shown in the failure of the loan, the [illegible] ... [illegible] of Mr. Mason from London

and the dismissal of the British consuls from the South, closed peremptorily the avenues of hope from England, and De Leon inveighs with all the scurrility of a fishwife against Earl Russell, as personating the aggregate of John Bull. We had expected this however, but we were not prepared to see a similar vituperation against Mons. Crapeau. The rebel press has teemed with eulogistic notices of the French nation and the French character. We have been led to believe that Slidell has enjoyed the distinguished consideration of Napoleon and even mingled with him in the familiar lansquenet and more plebeian seven up; that he has hob-a-nobbed with charming Eugenie and been invited to accompany her on her annual pilgrimage to Jerusalem. And who knows what intimacies the De Leon may have enjoyed with the ladies of the Court, upon the strength of sympathy for the chivalrous sons of the South; and what sensation he may have created among the grisettes with his lavish display of the "figurative" scrip? He was, to judge from all accounts, basking in the royal sunshine, an exiled martyr to be feted and feasted, and we expected by each steamer to behold him invested with the dignity of the Empire, and heading a corps of Turcos for the conquest of the North.

But a bitter wind of ill-fortune has blown away the castles he has raised, and the De Leon pens home a jeremiad mixed with the curses of disappointment. His wrath not alone consumes the beef-eaters and the frog-eaters, but he turns cannibal and devours his own kindred. John Bull is a scoundrel and Napoleon is a crowned harlequin, using him (the De Leon) as a pawn; the French are a mercenary set of wretches, and the Confederates of Paris are strutting coxcombs and addle-pated fools; and not content with this wholesale denunciation of his old friends, he winds up with a flourish of his terrible quill about Mr. Benjamin's ears, bidding him send him no more "figurative" money (Confederate scrip), but "literal" money (gold or greenbacks). The De Leon is evidently growing dyspeptic and homesick, and longs for the locality that Brodhead wanted: "a home in the sunny South." All is blank and cheerless before him, and it will be a deed of charity to take him home. Take them all home, for the business is fast being closed out, and the only reminder of it soon will be, a placard upon the shutters—"These apartments to let."

Important Decision Under the Confiscation Act.

Justice Catron and Judge Trigg, holding the United States District Court at Nashville, have recently decided an important case under the Confiscation Act of August 6th, 1861. The United States Attorney for the District had filed an information against the property, including the real estate of the *Republican Banner* office, it being in the ownership of a disloyal Tennessean. A motion was made to quash the information, on the ground that real estate was not subject to confiscation under the act, and that no property could be included in its terms except such as may be subject of "prize and capture," using that phrase in its *strictly legal* meaning. But the court held that the phrase "prize and capture" could not be limited to its legal acceptation, in view of the manifest purpose of the law in question, which is to confiscate "all property of every kind" that is used to aid the rebellion. If the words "prize and capture" were interpreted only in their *technical* sense, the main purpose of the act would be defeated, for they only apply to property taken on the high seas, *jure belli*, from an enemy; but this act is clearly intended to apply to property of every kind used in aid of the rebellion, *wherever* found. The terms of the act was also held to include real estate, for that could be used to aid the rebellion in many ways, some of which were mentioned by Judge Trigg. It was suggested by the court that the comprehensive terms of the act were designed to *deter* persons disloyally inclined from giving aid to the insurgents, and also that confiscation of real estate was intended to operate as a penalty for the misconduct of a rebel. The motion to quash the information filed was for the foregoing reasons overruled.

A Peace Organ Changes Front.

The result of the recent elections is working a wonderful change on the minds of thousands who voted the copperhead ticket. A notable case is the Quincy *Herald*, heretofore a rabid anti war, copperhead sheet. It bows to the verdict of the people at the ballot box, and declares that, since the people have decided that the war shall go on, it will do all in its power to aid their purpose. The elections have dismayed the rebels and their Northern sympathizers, and strengthened the loyal cause, both at home and abroad. Those triumphs of loyalty at the ballot box were of as much value to the Union cause as the winning of great battles in the field.

We commend the following manly and patriotic article, from the *Herald*, to the reading public. If the Democratic party will follow its advice, the rebellion will soon be ended and peace conquered:

[From the Quincy (Ill.) Herald]

OUR DUTY.—However much we may differ as to the issues which were taken into consideration by the people and decided at the late elections, all parties are unanimous in agreeing that upon one point, at least, a most deliberate and unequivocal judgment has been passed. The affirmative response to the sentiment, presented and indorsed alike by each party, but by the Republicans with happier adroitness, that the prosecution of the war shall continue with unabated vigor, has been spoken in a tone that prevents the least suggestion of controversy. From the populous bosoms of the mighty commonwealths of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois—from every portion of the Union, in fact, where the opportunity to speak has been afforded, the voice of the people, like "the voice of many waters" has been borne aloft upon the breeze, clear, loud and resonant above the roar of the political conflict, and stilling into present silence every other cry of the contending partisans; and with a solemnity not to be mistaken, the decision is, the war must and shall go on until the military power of the rebellion has been broken. Like the old Roman Senator, their "voice is still for war," and in a spirit of self-sacrifice, which Grecian or Roman history cannot parallel, they have decided to devote themselves to the contest, leaving all other issues, however vital to them, as minor in comparison, and to be settled and only settled when the great struggle with the Titans of rebellion shall have been triumphantly closed.

From such decision there can be no appeal; and while as Democrats we shall ever continue to hold the mirror of the Constitution to the gaze of our rulers, trusting to the God of our Fathers to keep them true to its teachings and loyal to its restraints, that our rights and liberties may not be lost sight of *inter arma*; and while as Democrats we do not consent to abandon our right to hold up all political issues to the people and keep them fresh and green in their minds to abide their eventual decision—yet we, for one, are not disposed to close our ears to that decision, nor refuse to recognize and submit to it in the spirit in which it was made. The fiat having thus gone forth, as one of the people and a faithful and patriotic journalist, we accept it as our duty to make additional efforts to give it *practical* effect. The opportunity to do so is before us, and it becomes every man, of whatever party, to lay aside all other issues, and, adopting the motto of the gallant Decatur, "our country right, but right or wrong our country," to rally with patriotic ardor to her defense. We must fight and fight to a conclusion—so both belligerents have decided—and while scorning and repudiating the idea that, as Democrats, we have ever advocated a dishonorable peace, we now appeal to the men of the loyal States to throw themselves with renewed vigor into the contest, and in the interests of humanity and in behalf of those constitutional rights which war endangers, to put a speedy end to that war by its more vigorous prosecution.

The Administration has issued a call for three hundred thousand more men with whom to prosecute the war in the manner above indicated, and those men must be forthcoming, either by the terms of that call or the machinery of a draft, or our proud and glorious banner may be trailed in the dust, and the destructive spirit of anarchy and secession ride victors over the ruins of our country. Whatever other peoples may do, we know full well the response that Illinois will make to that call. No compulsion ever has been needed to urge her patriotic sons to duty, and none we are assured, will be needed now. To arms, then, ever gallant and loyal sons of Illinois! Faithful among the most faithful; and bravest among the brave, let not your noble State, that nursing mother of heroes, ever the reproach cast upon her at the hour of the contest and in this day of National peril that she is recreant to the calls of duty, and that her quota remains unfilled.

Do this, and we undertake to promise you that the entire body of your brothers, without distinction of party, will shout "God speed" to your sword and power to your victorious arm, so long as the sentiment of the immortal Webster, "The Union and the Constitution, now and forever, one and inseparable," shall emblazon your banner, and so long as, in the welcome language of a leading Republican paper, commenting upon the issue of the late election in New York, you fight to the end "that the Federal Republic founded by Washington and his compatriots shall be upheld, and not a stripe nor a star shall be erased from its banner!"

THE QUESTION AND ANSWER IN A NUTSHELL.—Should slaves be recruited into the army? Yes. Considered as property, they should be taken because they are needed and [illegible] for like other property, if owners are loyal. Considered as men, they should be permitted and required to do their part in defense of the country and for their own freedom. The [illegible]

FROM THE ARMY OF GEN. THOMAS.

The Situation—New Base of Supplies—Rebel Demonstrations—Important Movement of Gen. Longstreet—The Rebel Position—A Visit to the Saltpetre Works—Nicojack Cave, &c.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
NEAR BRIDGEPORT, Ala., Nov. 13, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

There is little change in the military situation in the region round about Chattanooga. The rebels still occupy Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga Valley, and occasionally drop a shell or two within our lines. These do no damage, and rather form an agreeable episode in the otherwise monotonous routine of garrison duty. The Union army hold Lookout Valley, and the south side of the river from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. Boats make daily trips to Kelley's Ferry, and supplies are accumulating. The railroad is in operation from this point to Running Water Bridge, and in less than three weeks both bridges across the Tennessee and Running Water will be completed. The food and forage question may be considered settled.

THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

A new railroad is being built from Nashville to the railroad bridge across the Tennessee. The object of this route is to procure supplies for our army without being forced to render tribute to Louisville. The new base of supplies will give us river navigation at all seasons, except a small line of forty or fifty miles. I believe it is intended to accumulate supplies at Hickman, from whence to the Tennessee, there is uninterrupted railroad communication. This project is a most important one, and promises the most satisfactory results. Two regiments of colored troops have already been placed upon the line, and other troops will speedily follow.

REBEL DEMONSTRATIONS.

Yesterday a dispatch was received at these headquarters to the effect that the enemy had appeared in considerable force at Chapertee's Ferry, eight miles below Bridgeport, and that they were menacing Stevenson with infantry and artillery. The commander of that post immediately sent out a mounted reconnoissance, which failed to discover any considerable force, or any intention of crossing the river. The river, at the present stage, is not fordable, and the only object of the force at that point is to cover the throwing over of a pontoon bridge, or, what is more likely, to mask a movement, which is of infinitely more importance, of Longstreet's corps.

Deserters came into our lines yesterday and report an extraordinary movement by the rebel army, or that portion of it commanded by Gen. Longstreet. They say that on Thursday last that General removed with his four divisions to Sweet Water, a post on the railroad forty miles this side of Knoxville. The object of this movement is conjectural. An examination of the map shows that Sweet Water is on a line due east of Washington. Washington is held by our forces. Now the object of the demonstration is two fold. He doubtless intends by it to secure beyond a peradventure the occupation of the railroad line from Cleveland, Knoxville and Richmond, by recapturing Knoxville and scattering Gen. Burnside's army, or he intends to cross the Tennessee at Washington and operate in our rear. Whatever his object may be, our Generals are fully advised of the demonstration, and will take steps to check him. It would not be prudent, perhaps, to indicate Sherman's exact position, but he will be heard from in that region at the proper time. It may not be improper to state that he is within railroad reach of this point, and that supplies have been sent him. General Longstreet relieves Gen. Cheatham's old division, now commanded by Gen. Walker, who yesterday occupied Lookout Mountain.

NICOJACK CAVE.

At Shell Mound, eight miles above this place, is Nicojack Cave, from which the enemy derived their chief supply of nitre for the manufacture of gunpowder. This is a wonderful cavern, extending under the base of Sand mountain, a distance of over seven miles. The earth is impregnated with nitrate of lime, and this is mixed with carbonate of potash. A double decomposition takes place. The nitric acid of the nitrate of lime goes over to the potash, forming nitrate of potash, and the carbonic acid of the carbonate of potash passes over to the lime, forming carbonate of lime, which, being insoluble, precipitates to the bottom, leaving the nitrate of potash in solution, and this is afterwards crystalized by boiling in iron kettles after the manner of the manufacture of potash. Before their capture, these mines produced three hundred pounds of nitre a day.

I yesterday procured a guide and visited the cavern. We dressed ourselves in rough clothing, and procuring long pitch pine torches and canoes, penetrated and explored its devious windings and turnings for more than three miles. The entrance is through a large opening or gateway in the rock at the base of the mountain, eighty feet broad and as many feet high, through which rolls a volume of water large enough and deep enough to be called a river. The water is as cold as ice and as clear as crystal. In the wet stifling atmosphere, floundering in mud and water and darkness, we clambered over rocks, and explored the interior for more than six hours, until we were glad enough to come out into the light again. There are caverns here of infinite size and capacity so lofty and so broad that we could not throw a stone to the rocky roof overhead, or the rocky wall beyond. There are other caverns whose only entrance is through a small cavity, reached only by crawling on the belly for rods. These are covered over with crystals and stalactites of wonderful beauty. A canoe lies in the mouth of the cave, which will take the adventurer to the source seven miles into the interior, but I had had enough of explorations and did not care to repeat it.

These visits are not unattended with danger. It is necessary to have the services of an experienced guide, or there is great likelihood of losing one's way in the labyrinth of caverns and curious windings. Several accidents of this nature are related. One of them happened within the last ten days. A Lieutenant and three men went into the cavern for an afternoon's diversion, and have not been heard from since. They doubtless lost their way, and wandered about until starvation and then death relieved them.

The name of the cave had its origin in a similar incident. A negro by the name of "Jack" entered the cave and has never since reported. This was thirty years ago. Hence "Nigger Jack Cave," and then for the sake of euphony "Nicojack Cave."

A. H. BODMAN.

FROM DENMARK.

Testimony of a Monarch to the value of Free Institutions.

The following is given by the *Aftonbladet* of Stockholm, as the text of the remarkable speech of the King of Denmark, recently alluded to in our foreign dispatches, announcing his intention, in a certain contingency, to declare a republic in Denmark:

"I have every confidence in the victory and the justice of our cause. I know that my faithful Schleswigers are Danish at heart, and that it would be a crime against them to consent to divide Schleswig. History shall not tell them that the last of the Oldenbourgs parcelled out Denmark. If, however, in the course of time, we must succumb as being the weakest, and France and Sweden permit the most southern province of Scandinavia, the old Jutland of the south, to share the fate of Galicia, of Poland, and of Northern Italy, by being overpowered and suppressed by German governments, then I will descend from the throne and will proclaim the Republic. I passed three years of my youth in Switzerland; I have studied the laws and institutions of that country, and I am convinced that no people in Europe is more fitted for the republican system than my dear Danish people."

LETTER FROM CARL SCHURZ.

A Challenge for Leslie Combs.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 16th inst. publishes the following capital letter from Carl Schurz, in which he defends himself against the malicious accusations of Leslie Combs, of Kentucky:

CAMP NEAR CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 6, 1863.
To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

In your paper of November 3d I see a letter signed by Mr. Leslie Combs, in which the following allusion is made to me: "Our children have fought in every battle field, and never one fled as Col. Schurz and his gang of freedom shriekers did at Chancellorsville." I am not in the habit of replying to calumny and abuse springing from the impure inspirations of party spirit, but, Gen. Leslie Combs being a man of note, I deem it proper to avail myself of this opportunity to stop a slander which political enemies seem bent upon sustaining by frequent repetition.

I wish therefore, to say, that, in asserting that "Carl Schurz fled at Chancellorsville," Mr. Leslie Combs lies. I choose the word "lies"—although with extreme reluctance and regret—upon due consideration of its meaning; for if Mr. Leslie Combs has inquired into the facts, he must know that he is saying what is false; and, if he has made no such inquiry, then he gives with unpardonable levity the sanction of his name to a statement which is most injurious to another man's reputation, and which he does not know to be true. I wish to add, that, in saying "Mr. Leslie Combs lies," I hold myself responsible for what I say.

This may seem equivalent to a challenge, and so it is. I do not, however, mean to fight a duel with Mr. Leslie Combs. Being a good pistol shot, I might perhaps easily kill him, which I should not like to do; or if he is equally skillful, he might kill me, and I should be sorry to die on so trifling an occasion; or we might not hurt each other, and then it would be a farce. Besides I am opposed to duelling on principle.

But I challenge Mr. Leslie Combs to a different kind of contest, which will be preferable to a common duel as a test of personal courage. I invite him to the hospitality of my headquarters in the camp of the Army of the Cumberland. I will share with him my tent, my blankets, my meals; but I invite him also to accompany me personally, in the next battle, and not to leave me a single moment. There Mr. Leslie Combs may determine whether he will have the heart to repeat that calumny, or whether it would not be better for him and more honorable to [illegible]

I trust, sir, you will give this letter the same publicity which you accorded to that of Mr. Leslie Combs. Yours, respectfully,

CARL SCHURZ.

FROM TEXAS.

Safe Arrival of Gen Banks' Expedition.

The Town of Brownsville set on Fire by Rebel Cavalry.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE EXPEDITION.

FLAGSHIP MCCLELLAN,
OFF BRAZOS DE SANTIAGO, TEXAS,
November 4, 1863.

Again an army of American soldiers is on Texas soil, and once more in the neighborhood of the almost sacred battle fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. When these battles were fought the North and South were one, their sons nobly fighting side by side, "shoulder to shoulder." Now the enmity between them is far more bitter than that which existed between the contending parties on these fields, and the force which has just landed in Texas is indeed the long talked of army of occupation and observation on the Rio Grande, and is there for the double purpose of crushing rebellion in the State and of watching the movements of a foreign Power in Mexico, which, by its presence alone, already threatens our border, and even the very existence of the nation itself.

The following account of the expedition from the time that it left Southwest Pass to the successful landing of troops on the Texas coast, at Brazos de Santiago, nine mile from the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte, will be read with interest by all:

THE EXPEDITION.

An expedition was fitted out at New Orleans under the command of Major General Dana. Gen. Banks and staff also accompanied it. The list of the vessels, the general order read to the troops on their embarking at Carrolton, the safe arrival of the whole fleet at Southwest Pass, the order of sailing and the start to sea were sent to the *Herald* by your correspondent at Southwest Pass a few moments previous to the departure of our flagship, the McClellan, Captain Alfred Gray.

As I stated in a previous letter, this steamer was made the headquarters of Major Generals Banks and Dana.

A "NORTHER."

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday all went well, the vessels keeping in line at their proper distances; weather fine, sea little rough.

On Friday morning, October 30th, at half past four o'clock, there was a sudden and great change.

The weather up to this time (night and day) had been uncomfortably hot, but at the hour mentioned a "heavy norther" struck us; the fleet could no longer be kept together, many vessels being compelled to separate and run before the wind, which soon blew a gale. The weather all day was bitter cold.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

For nearly twelve hours the storm raged, and long after the wind had ceased to blow the waves ran "mountains high."

We had, perhaps, the best fleet of sea going vessels of any expedition which has left port during this war, and fears were entertained for the safety of only three or four light draught steamers, which we were under the necessity of taking along, the Zephyr, Bagley, Union, &c.

There was also great danger of the sinking of the schooners in tow, and it was not until this morning that we learned the full extent of the loss which the fleet had sustained.

The Union and two schooners went down. The Zephyr had her machinery broken, and was taken in tow by the gunboat Owasco. The Bagley was compelled to run before the wind, and up to this morning it was feared that she had sunk, with all on board; but an early hour we spoke the United States brig Bohio, off Aranzas Pass. She reported having spoken the Bagley last evening, and her Captain requested the blockader to report to the flag-ship, "All's well; we shall remain at the rendezvous for instructions." This was glorious news, for though three vessels have sunk, not a life has been lost nor a man injured.

I may here state that it was arranged that if a storm occurred, or if any of the steamers should by any means become separated from the fleet, they should assemble at a place appointed on the Texas coast, and there wait for orders.

A PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE—TWO REBEL DESERTERS PICKED UP AT SEA.

Nothing of further interest occurred up to 4 o'clock p. m.

At that hour we again spoke the Empire City, she having been absent from the fleet several hours. She answered to our inquiry if all was well on board, "All well, sir." The Captain then informed us that a few hours previous he had picked up, forty miles off Pass Cavallo, a small boat with two deserters from the enemy, they having been at sea forty hours.

The poor fellows were ordered to be sent on board the McClellan in a boat; but they were so weak and stiff from exposure, hunger and the want of sleep as to be perfectly helpless, each requiring the assistance of two men.

They stated that they belonged to Company B, Eighth Texas infantry, but on the 26th of August they, with eight others, were detailed to serve on board the John F. Carr (rebel gunboat.)

On Thursday night last, about nine o'clock, they saw a small boat lying between the gunboat and Fort Esperanza, and thinking this a good opportunity to desert, they entered it, rowed out to sea, and started for the mouth of Brazos River, where they learned were some of our blockaders; but a norther coming up, they were unable to manage the boat, and [illegible] day Friday, through that terrible storm, all night, and up to ten o'clock on Saturday morning, they were driven in every direction in their frail boat, which could only be kept afloat by constant baleing. They were thus exposed for about forty hours, and as I have before observed, without rest or a mouthful to eat.

They were received by all on board the Empire City and McClellan with a hearty welcome, and several of the staff officers offered the poor, ragged and barefooted deserters their beds, and furnished them with food and drink, both of which they were sadly in need of.

THE COAST OF TEXAS—THE FLEET SEEN FROM THE SHORE.

About the time that we picked up these men we could see along the Texas coast the sand hills of Isla del Padre. The distance, however, was very great, and even with the aid of a glass they looked dark, and resembled trees in appearance. As the sun was setting we approached nearer land, and though no human habitation was seen, we were observed from the shore, as a column of dense smoke was seen to rise from the sand hills immediately in our front, instantly followed by a second and a third, and though each of the latter rose far to our right, they were plainly visible from the steamer's deck.

About seven o'clock, when the sun had disappeared, and hills and sea were enveloped in darkness, far as the eye could reach, a bright light was seen, and a moment later the heavens were illuminated by the answering signal fires along the coast, reminding one of "Bonnie Scotland" in feudal times, when the beacon lights burst forth into blaze from every hilltop, calling to arms the clans of the numerous chiefs or warning them of threatened danger. I have no hesitation whatever in saying that in less than one hour the whole South was startled with the news of our arrival off the mouth of the Rio Grande.

IN SIGHT OF THE RIO GRANDE—THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS—AT ANCHOR.

Sunday was a bright and beautiful day, though the heavy swell was not very agreeable to those who had not yet recovered from seasickness, and many of the officers in consequence were in danger of throwing up their commission.

No resistance whatever was offered, and no human beings have yet been seen on the island or elsewhere, if I except the repulse of two companies of cavalry by the guns of the T. A. Scott, Capt O'Brien, which anchored off the mouth of Boca Chica this morning, and opened upon the rebels who had attempted to cross.

The same transport, the night previous, anchored off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and amused herself by keeping up an almost constant fire upon the Mexican vessels crossing and recrossing the river.

The old salt was a few miles wrong in his reckoning; for he afterwards stated that he "thought he was peppering away at the damned rebels in Boca Chica instead of the harmless Mexicans on the Rio Grande;" so that we shall probably have to make an apology for the slight mistake of firing upon their vessels while engaged in a contraband trade with the rebels on the Texan shore.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

This morning the Exact, one of the transports of the fleet, was discovered by the gunboat Virginia while cruising off the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Thinking her to be a blockade runner, she gave chase, the Exact running from her as if attempting to escape. The Virginia, however, approached her rapidly, and fired a gun across her bow. This brought the supposed prize to; but, on the Virginia hailing, "What steamer's that?" was rather disappointed when the answer was given, "The Exact, of the transport fleet;" for by this time she had discovered that she was being chased by one of our own war vessels. Each took the other for an enemy.

A similar mistake to this occurred on the evening of the storm. About seven o'clock the McClellan hailed a dark painted suspicious looking three masted schooner, ten miles from Cavello. She proved to be the gunboat Kittatinny. We took her for a prize, and she took us for the Alabama.

No sooner had she answered to our hail as to who and what she was, and received the name of the flagship in return, than the order, "secure your batteries," was distinctly heard on both the vessels.

A "slip of the lip" from either party would have been instantly followed by a broadside.

It has been said that the French occupy Matamoras. This is not true. There are no French troops in the city.

A few days since a company of Texans, in command of Captain Benevido, crossed the Rio Grande, proceeded to Guerrero, Mexico, and there seized a Texan refugee named Zatapa, conveying him across the Rio Grande, and claiming him as their prisoner. Zatapa succeeded in bribing his guard, when both recrossed the river and escaped to Mexico.

Zatapa is a good Union man, and it is reported that more than once he has resorted to a little guerilla warfare against the ungrateful Texan rebels, who will not allow a man to live peaceably "under his own vine and fig tree."

TUESDAY, Nov. 3, 1863.

This morning the remainder of the fleet joined us.

They are the transports Bagley, Pocahontas and Zephyr, and the war vessels Monongahela and Owasco. The whole had been waiting nearly three days at the rendezvous.

Several rebels have been discovered at work [illegible] a fort at Point Isabel. They have already two guns mounted, bearing in the direction of the fleet. Their case will be attended to. On Thursday last the Monongahela and the McClellan chased a schooner for several hours, but were unable to come up with her. She was believed to have been a blockade runner.

One of the transports which arrived here this morning reports having spoken the schooner. She proved to have been a prize to the Granite City at the time that we were pursuing her. She had nearly five hundred bales of cotton on board.

RECONNOISSANCE TO THE RIO GRANDE.

About 1 o'clock p. m. the gunboats Monongahela and Owasco, with the transport Scott—the latter with troops on board—started for the mouth of the Rio Grande on a reconnoissance, for the purpose of landing soldiers on the Texas shore.

Captain J. S. Crosby, of General Banks' staff; Captain Griffin (fleet captain), and Captain Strong, of the Monongahela, entered a small boat and reconnoitered the Texas coast.

Finding all clear, with no enemy in sight, the order for disembarking the troops was given.

FOUR BOATS CAPSIZED—SEVEN SOLDIERS AND TWO SAILORS DROWNED.

The boats of the three steamers were at once lowered, making nine in all.

One hundred and forty soldiers then entered them, each man being armed. After the sailors (sixty) had taken charge of the boats, they started for the shore, but, in crossing the bar four boats were capsized, and seven soldiers and two of the crew of the Owasco were drowned. One of the boats, after returning from landing her men, succeeded in picking up a large number of those in the water, and the Mexican shore being much nearer than the other, the bow of the boat was turned towards it; but the Mexicans would not allow it to land, and the boat was compelled to cross the river to the Texas side, where all were placed safely on shore. The landing of the troops in the other boats was effected without difficulty, and during the whole time not an armed rebel was seen. None of the boats of the Monongahela were capsized.

ANOTHER BOAT CAPSIZED—NARROW ESCAPE.

One of the schooners belonging to the fleet drifted from the channel and struck on the bar off Brazos Santiago. A boat's crew was immediately sent to her assistance from the McClellan.

Besides rescuing the schooner it was intended that range lights should be placed on the bar, so that vessels could cross in the night.

While running a hawser from the General Banks to the schooner the boat capsized in the surf, and as she floated, bottom up, among the breakers, every man succeeded in clinging to it. This occurred about five o'clock. The General Banks could not assist them, as she had no boat on board, but, steaming to the McClellan, the facts were communicated to Captain Gray, when a boat was lowered in an instant, and as she left the side of the vessel, Captain Gray said, "Give way, men, give way; do your duty;" to which the boatswain, Mr. Lewis, replied, "Ay, ay, sir, we'll not come back without them." Well, the gallant fellow kept his word, for every man was saved, though they had been in the water over two hours, and it was dark before the boat reached them.

While relating this I must not forget to do justice to the Virginia's boat's crew, who have been stationed constantly on board the McClellan. Master's Mate Rogers instantly manned his boat, and also started to their assistance. On the arrival of the fleet off Brazos Santiago, Mr. Comstock and Captain Phillips volunteered their services for the purpose of sounding the bar.

DISEMBARKING.

The work of disembarking the troops is nearly complete, but two or three regiments yet remaining upon steamers drawing too much water to go over the bar. They are being transferred on board schooners and light draught boats as rapidly as possible, and before to-morrow night every man will be ashore. We have had great trouble with the horses, and a large number yet remain upon the steamers. Those which were upon the light draught vessels were disembarked on Brazos Island without difficulty; but how to get those safely ashore on the others is a mystery, the work of transferring them from one boat to another outside the bar being considered impossible on account of the swell.

The Peabody yesterday morning approached as near the shore as possible, when eight or ten were lowered into the water in the hope that they would swim ashore; but as soon they arrived at the breakers they became frightened, and more than half were drowned. If the sea subsides the horses will be placed in slings and transferred in a few hours.

A blockade runner (schooner), loaded with cotton, was seized yesterday by the Virginia in Texan waters. She was in the harbor of Brazos Santiago, and could not escape. The crew fled at our approach.

Our route to Brownsville follows the Rio Grande. Here we will find fresh water, which will be hailed by our soldiers with joy.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, 1863.

The troops are all safely disembarked. The men are in excellent health and spirits, and, though ready to meet the enemy when called upon, I must say that they are not "dying" for a fight; nor have I during this war ever met with a single soldier in such a lamentable situation.

The horses are being slowly transferred from one steamer to another, the motion of the sea outside the bar rendering it both difficult and dangerous. We have had fine weather for the last three or four days. This is necessary, as if a storm of long duration had occurred nearly all the horses on the steamers drawing more than nine feet must have perished.

FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.

STARTLING NEWS—THE REBELS EVACUATING FORT BROWN.

We have just received official news of the greatest importance.

The government buildings at Fort Brown rebel garrison, preparatory to their evacuating the fort.

FIGHTING IN THE STREETS OF BROWNSVILLE BETWEEN THE UNION MEN AND SECESSIONISTS—THE TOWN ON FIRE.

From the same source we learned that about this time (three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon) a squad of sixty rebel cavalry, which had witnessed the landing of the soldiers under the guns of the Monongahela, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, dashed into Brownsville and commenced setting fire to the buildings, with the intention of destroying the town. The property holders and Union men resisted them, when the secessionists joined the cavalry, and a bloody street fight took place, which lasted all the afternoon, the buildings burning in every direction around them. The fight was still going on when the messenger left for the purpose of communicating the news to the generals commanding.

The 15th Maine, which was in the advance at the time, at once received orders to march without delay, and by daylight to-morrow morning this regiment, with others in supporting distance, will be in Brownsville.

The flag-ship cruised around for several hours in search of the steamers which had lost the fleet in the night, and we approached within four miles of the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte.

To the left, in Mexican waters, I counted thirty seven sail of blockade runners, but could not see a single steamer, though towards evening an officer from one of the gunboats reported that later in the day a French man-of-war and another steamer were with the fleet of blockade runners.

The Leviathan had assisted the McClellan in searching for the missing vessels of the fleet, and at three o'clock in the afternoon the whole, with the exception of the Monongahela, Owasco (the latter having the Zephyr in tow), the Pocahontas, and the Bagley were together, and lying opposite Brazos Santiago.

The McClellan approached close in shore, in three and a half fathoms, and a close examination was made of the mouths of the Brazos and Boca Chica Passes.

We then steamed slowly along the shore, running in about five fathoms, when, once more joining the fleet, we headed for Brazos Santiago bar, and anchored for the night about a mile distant—sea running high, and weather sultry.

OCCUPATION OF TEXAS.

At an early hour this morning, the bar was examined, and casks laid down as buoys. Nine feet of water was found upon the bar, and once over, navigation was easy.

We accordingly commenced preparing to enter the harbor, with the light draught steamer Gen. Banks, with the Nineteenth Iowa on board, got under way, and was soon rising and falling amid the foam of the huge breakers; but as she steamed gallantly on and crossed the bar in safety, the soldiers on board gave three hearty cheers, which were heard on the flagship and answered by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

She crossed the bar at precisely twelve o'clock noon, and from that moment Texas was ours. The General's despatch boat—the little steamer Drew—followed, and she went capering along like a frisky young coquette of sixteen, bounding over the bar like a cork.

The Clinton, with the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Maine regiments on board, was the third to cross, and it was her good fortune to be the first to disembark her troops, the soldiers of the Fifteenth Maine first touching Texas soil. The next moment the flag of this regiment, followed by that of the Nineteenth Iowa, was raised.

Thus the men from the extreme northern point of the Union, were the first to raise the flag of America over the soil of the extreme southern point, and finish the work so gloriously begun, of planting the banner of freedom in the last State in rebellion, over which the Stars and Stripes have not waived for some time.

POSSESSION OF BOCA CHICA—NO RESISTANCE OFFERED.

On landing on Brazos Island, the Fifteenth Maine, Colonel Dwyer, accompanied by Major Von Hermann, of Gen. Banks' staff, started for Boca Chica, took possession of the Pass, and encamped there, throwing out pickets.

Horrible Murder.

[From the Louisville Journal, Nov. 16th.]

We learn that one of the most horrible murders ever recorded was committed on Friday night, about fourteen miles from this city, on the Preston street road, just beyond David Standiford's, near the dividing line of Jefferson and Bullitt counties. An aged widow lady, of about seventy five years, named Blunk, and her daughter, a young lady grown, were murdered on Friday night, and their house fired.

A son of Mrs. Blunk resides on the same farm with his mother, the houses being only a short distance apart. He was aroused by the flames bursting from his mother's house, and hastened to the spot, arriving in time to behold the forms of his beloved mother and sister on the floor, weltering in their blood. He succeeded in drawing the bodies out of the house before the roof fell in. The neighborhood was aroused, and the country scoured in every direction, but no clue to the bloody deed was discovered at latest accounts.

Our informant was unable to learn if there were any parties suspected, or whether there was any cause assigned that could prompt the fiend or fiends to the commission of this horrible crime.

The old lady's head was severed from the body, evidently done by an axe, and the daughter's skull was broken.

We sincerely hope that the authors of this double murder will be brought to justice.

THE REBEL PRESS.

The Federal Invasion of Texas.

Bragg Outgeneraled by the Yankees—The Situation in East Tennessee—The Tiger in Richmond.

THE INVASION OF TEXAS.

[From the Houston Telegraph.]

The probability of an invasion, or an attempt at invasion of Texas, by way of the Gulf, becomes more and more apparent day by day. When the invasion will take place, or in what force, we do not know, but this we do know, Texas was never so well prepared for the enemy as she is at this moment, and no force at all likely to visit us can by any possibility penetrate to any distance in the country.

The enemy has thought that the Trans-Mississippi Department was stripped of men, and lay an inviting and easy conquest to their arms. They have marched upon us with no less than three columns of invasion, viz: by the Indian Nation, above Little Rock; by Monroe, toward Alexandria, and by the Sabine. Every one of them has been met and turned back, and they have found what they supposed a deserted country alive with troops and prepared for them at all points, even the most unexpected and insignificant.

We need not give in detail our forces. Besides the regular troops—to which should be added all the paroled prisoners from Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and the additional forces now being mustered in from conscription—we shall have from the State draft more than the number that draft called for, and also a force, to be by no means despised from volunteers, over and under age, exempts, etc. The intelligent reader need not be told that these forces could with no difficulty resist the progress of an invading column of 50,000 men, and even prevent 100,000 from overrunning the State.

But before these invaders start on their journey, they must get a foothold on our soil. A year's vigorous application of the policy of defending the State and its borders under the command of General Magruder, with unlimited power to impress labor for the fortifications, has left our defenses very different from what they were last year, before this policy was entered upon, and as the enemy has found to his cost, the taking of Sabine Pass now is quite another affair to what it was then.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 12, 1863.

The following editorial is copied from the Savannah *Republican* of the 8th, with reference to the masterly move of Brigadier General W. F. Smith, Chief of Engineers, of the Department of the Cumberland, on Lookout Mountain Valley, Raccoon Mountain, &c.:

"The enemy has evidently gained a position that will render the receipt of reinforcements and supplies at Chattanooga, both safe and certain. There is no longer any difficulty in his remaining where he is, and the advantages of our position have been completely lost to us. The Yankees have out-generaled us—that is the plain English of the matter, and we are left to chew the cud of disappointment, and deliberate over the best next step to be taken. As to where the responsibility for this disaster rests it is difficult, with present information, to speak advisedly. We only know that Gen Longstreet was in command of the left wing of our army, which ought to have prevented it. Whether it could have been done with proper vigilance and energy remains to be seen. The *onus* rests upon that officer, and having always conducted himself heretofore well, we take it for granted that he can show a 'clear bill' in the case before us.

"But what is to be done in the present position of affairs with our army? What is the best next step, is now the subject of anxious and urgent inquiry with all, both Government and people? It is clear the enemy out numbers us, and holds positions that can not be taken from him without a loss far more than we are able to bear. To this dilemma we have been brought by the first false step—the failure to press the enemy after our victory at Chickamauga and to enter Chattanooga in pursuit of his vanquished and panic stricken legions. But we must now deal with the future."

From the above editorial I am led to believe that the rebs were worse whipped by Gen. Smith than I was aware of. The following in the same paper is from "P. W. A.," editor and correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, dated Lookout Mountain, November 3d.

This move upon the military chessboard, by which the enemy got possession of Lookout Valley, and the railway to Bridgeport, was a masterly stroke. The conception was a brilliant one, and the execution of it admirable and faultless. All the combinations from the building of the pontoon boats and floating them down the river, to the unexpected arrival of the forces from Bridgeport, were perfect. Indeed, the river and the railroad from Lookout Mountain to Bridgeport, and the Valley and Raccoon Mountain, slipped out of our hands so easily, or rather were taken from us so adroitly that we hardly knew when it was done. The operation, however, has changed the whole aspect of affairs here. The question of subsisting the Federal army in Chattanooga this winter is solved, and there is no longer any doubt about the ability of its commander to obtain all needful supplies unless we dispossess him of the railroad. To do this we shall have to fight another battle and overcome physical difficulties of a serious character. The truth is, Lookout Mountain is very much in our way. If we make Lookout Valley the battle ground we interpose the mountain between us and our base of supplies, and expose our flank and rear to a movement either from Chattanooga or Bridgeport, and if we do not go into the valley we cannot dislodge the enemy. Why then should we remain longer in the mud and water in the Chattanooga Valley. P. W. A.

The foregoing very interesting and able editorial and correspondence of the Savannah *Republican* shows plainly the "fix" General Smith's plan left the rebels in.

The same paper announces the resignation of Maj. Gen. Frank Cheatham. It says: "At his own request he has been relieved of his command, and tendered his resignation to General Bragg." They regret exceedingly that he should have felt it his duty to take such a step, as the country can "ill dispense with his presence and services in the field at this critical juncture." Now we may look for desertions. Frank Cheatham was the idol of his command, and none other, no matter how competent he may be, will keep the Tennessee boys together as he did.

Col. Jeff. Forrest, brother of Gen. Forrest, was killed a few days ago in an engagement with our forces near Tuscumbia.

Capt. Naylor's battery, in Moccasin Point, opened on the rebels three days ago, and killed a Colonel, Lieutenant and sixteen men of the 5th Georgia.

Our army is in excellent trim and drawing full rations. That does not look like starving, does it. M. E. JOYCE.

THE SITUATION IN EAST TENNESSEE.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 9]

The Atlanta *Register*, of the 4th inst., has the following "latest intelligence" about affairs in East Tennessee:

To-day our railway trains probably cross the Hiawassee at Charleston, and then will run as far as London, 18 miles from Knoxville. We have quiet possession of London, and during the day we shall know what the enemy is doing beyond. The impression prevails that the Federals have fallen back to Knoxville. According to our latest advices, there were Federal forces at Carter's Depot, 20 miles below Bristol. Only occasionally their scouting parties reach Zollicoffer. From the Watauga to Knoxville, about 90 miles, the Federals roam at will. Within the current week we shall hear that all Yankee forces in Northern East Tennessee have been forced back on Knoxville.

SNOW IN RICHMOND.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

The first snow of the season fell yesterday afternoon. Two slight sprinkles came down, but not in sufficient quantity to attract attention. An early and a hard winter is generally anticipated.

THE TIGER STILL ALIVE IN RICHMOND.

The Lynchburg *Republican* has the following paragraph about the tiger in Richmond, which was popularly supposed to have died under the threat of that cruel cowskin:

A gentleman just arrived from Richmond informs us of a late dodge practiced by the gamblers there. With great caution and in secret he was admitted to an apparently deserted house, and, after climbing various flights of steps, he was ushered into a room filled with persons playing against the "tiger." The dealer sat behind a table, with a wire mask over his face, that completely prevented recognition by his most intimate friends. At his back was a flight of steps which would enable him to make his escape should the police force an entrance in front. A fine supper and liquors were in abundance. All laws against gaming can and will be evaded so long as betters can be found.

A BRIDE WORTH HAVING.

The Rockingham (Va.) *Register* publishes the marriage of Miss Lucy F. Roller, the daughter of a wealthy farmer in that county, and adds:

She was what we would call "an independent girl," sure enough. Her bridal outfit was all made with her own hands, from her beautiful and elegant straw hat down to the handsome gaiters upon her feet! Her own delicate hands spun and wove the material of which her wedding dress and traveling cloak were made, and, in fact, everything upon her person when she was married which was not made by herself! Nor was she compelled by necessity or poverty to make this exhibition of her independence. She did it for the purpose of showing to the world how independent Southern girls are.

THE LAKE ERIE REBEL PLOT.

A Canadian Secesh Paper Divulges the Scheme.

[From the Montreal Advertiser, Rebel Organ.]

The expedition intended to effect the liberation of the Confederate officers held prisoners on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, having failed, in order to remove the misapprehensions that may be created by Federal accounts of a Canadian plot to burn Western cities, we give below all the facts in which the public is interested, which may, we are assured, be implicitly relied on.

The Washington Government having refused to continue the exchange of prisoners of war under the cartel, sent the Southern officers accustomed to a tropical climate to Johnson's Island, where 2,000 of them were confined in wretched quarters, absolutely unfit to house cattle. There is no reason to doubt that the officers selected for this prison were those upon whom the cold, damp climate and exposure would act most prejudicially. It was, in fact, an attempt to commit murder without publicly incurring the odium of slaughter.

In these circumstances the Confederate Government determined to make an attempt to rescue the doomed officers, and for this purpose an expedition was fitted out, consisting of thirty-six officers under the command of one who had distinguished himself in similar dashing enterprises, and three hundred men. The officers embarked at Wilmington in the Confederate steamer R. E. Lee, and landed at Halifax. The cotton and tobacco brought by that steamer as freight were sold to furnish the funds required, amounting to $110,000. The men came overland through the States, in small parties, to the general rendezvous.

The intention was to surprise the Federal garrison on Johnson's Island, liberate the prisoners, convey them to Canada in vessels provided for that purpose, and forward them by Halifax to Nassau or Bermuda; the greater part of the funds being specially devoted to paying their passage to one of these points.

Any further operations on the Lakes were left to the discretion of the officer in command, whose orders were stringent and peremptory to avoid a breach of British neutrality, and to take care that even the semblance of international wrong should be prevented. Had Johnson's Island been taken, it might have formed a basis for other operations against Federal commerce on the Lakes; but the real object of the expedition was to rescue two thousand valuable lives from the cruelty which had devoted them to slow but certain death in a climate and situation in the last degree inimical to them.

[From the Detroit Daily Advertiser.]

The existence of this plot was originally discovered in the following manner: About two weeks since some of our military authorities here learned that certain rebel agents at Montreal were seeking to purchase two vessels at that city, to be fitted for rebel war service on the lakes. Last week it was ascertained that certificates of specie deposits, to the amount of at least $200,000, on certain Confederate banks signed by Memminger, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, and countersigned by Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of State, had passed through our post office here to rebel agents in Canada.

These facts taken together, had a sinister aspect, and after a consultation with a number of our prominent citizens, the facts were communicated to the American Consul General at Montreal, Mr. Giddings. By him, representations were made to the Governor-General of Canada, which led to the revelations made through Lord Lyons to our own Government. It will be seen that the first clue was obtained in Detroit.

A Demonstration at Suspension Bridge.

Much excitement prevailed and considerable apprehension was manifested at Suspension Bridge yesterday afternoon, in consequence of the assembling of a large crowd of persons, numbering some three hundred, on the Canada side, who manifested a most riotous and disorderly spirit. They threatened to take possession of the bridge, cross to this side, and destroy the railroad property there.

A telegram was received by superintendent Crittenden, from John Corning, Esq., at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, stating the above facts, and suggesting the adoption of precautionary measures. Mr. Chittenden communicated immediately with Mayor Fargo, who lost no time in calling upon Major General Dix, who ordered Col Fox to have a company in readiness immediately to proceed to the Bridge if necessary. Company C, 7th regiment, Capt. Wayland, was notified, a locomotive with cars was prepared, and all things were speedily arranged for a move.

A second telegram was shortly received, however, stating that the authorities on each side had closed the gates of the bridge, and that the crowd of lawless desperadoes who had threatened violence in open day, had dispersed. Doubtless we shall hear something more in relation to this demonstration hereafter.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser Nov. 17th.*

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

—Lord Lyndhurst was a great whist player.

—The Princess of Wales is—well, as her mother-in law used to be occasionally.

—Morrissey, the pugilist, whose flaming advertisement for a substitute of athletic proportions went the rounds of the press, backed down when one offered himself, and quietly paid his $300 exemption fee.

—A pure white deer was recently shot in Minnesota. It is a pure milk white, with pink eyes and hoofs, and has not a spot of any other color on its hide. It weighs seventy-five pounds, and is about a year old.

—The night express train from Cincinnati met with a severe disaster at Sciota, Ohio, on Saturday morning last. The train, which was filled with cavalry horses, was switched on to the wrong track, and ran into another. Eleven horses were killed, but no persons injured.

—The Rhode Island colored regiment, encamped on Dutch Island, near Newport, numbers twelve hundred men, who have been for some time at work erecting fortifications on the island. The Providence *Journal* says:

They have already built an earthwork and placed a sufficient number of guns in position to command the west passage. These guns are mostly 24 pounders, and are sufficient to protect the bay from the depredations of ordinary ships of war. Of course, we have no fortifications at the mouth of the Narragansett that could withstand the attack of an iron-clad fleet, though the works to be built on this island, which are now in progress, may be of that character.

The Winter Railroad Time Table.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit Express	6:30 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
Detroit Express	5:40 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
Detroit Express	10:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	6:30 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
Night Express	5:40 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	6:30 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
Evening Express	5:45 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. Bridge.		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	9:15 p. m.
Night Express	7:40 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	9:15 p. m.
Night Express	7:40 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—DEPOT, FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Day Passenger	8:45 a. m.	9:30 p. m.
Night Passenger	8:30 p. m.	7:50 a. m.
*Urbanna accommodation	4:00 p. m.	Sat'days only
Hyde Park Train	6:40 a. m.	8:00 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	12:00 m.	1:30 p. m.
Hyde Park Train	5:30 p. m.	6:45 p. m.
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	11:40 p. m.	4:30 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:30 p. m.	12:45 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS		
Mail Passenger	8:30 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
Night Passenger	8:45 p. m.	7:50 p. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9.30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a. m.	4:45 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	8:30 a. m.	8:25 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	5:45 a. m.
Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Morning Express	6:00 a. m.	10:40 a. m.
Night Express	6:30 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	7:40 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT CORNER KINZIE AND WEST WATER STREETS.		
Day Express	9:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Night Passenger	11:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Way Passenger	11:30 p. m.	12:30 p. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
St. Paul Express	8:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Milwaukee Accommodation	12:15 p. m.	
Milwaukee Express	6:00 p. m.	11:30 a. m.
Mail	11:00 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Waukegan Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	8:30 a. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Hours of closing of Mails at the Post Office.

	Mail Trains leave.	Mails close.	Trains arr.
Mich. South	6:30 a. m.	12 midnight.	10:30 a. m.
	10:00 p. m.	8:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
Mich. Central	6:30 a. m.	12 midnight.	10:30 a. m.
	10:00 p. m.	8:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
Pitts & Ft. W.	6:00 a. m.	12 midnight.	
	6:30 p. m.	12 midnight.	10:40 a. m.
	6:30 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
Cin. Air Line	6:00 a. m.	12 midnight.	9:15 p. m.
Cin. & Lou. via	6:30 a. m.	12 midnight.	6:00 a. m.
Mich. Central	5:40 p. m.	4:30 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
Nor. Western	9:00 a. m.	1:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
	11:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
Milwaukee	8:00 a. m.	1:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
	11:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
Galena & Chi.	9:00 a. m.	1:00 a. m.	9:45 a. m.
	11:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	4:40 p. m.
Dixon Air Line	9:00 a. m.	1:00 a. m.	4:30 a. m.
	11:40 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	4:40 p. m.
C. B. & Q.	8:30 a. m.	1:00 a. m.	8:45 a. m.
	11:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	6:25 p. m.
Rock Island	9:45 a. m.	8:00 a. m.	4:45 p. m.
	11:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Alton & St. Lou	8:30 a. m.	1:00 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
	8:45 p. m.	6:30 p. m.	7:50 p. m.
Illinois Cent.	8:45 a. m.	1:00 a. m.	7:50 a. m.
	8:30 p. m.	6:30 p. m.	9:30 p. m.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS for eastern cities and Canada are suspended under this arrangement.

Miscellaneous.

IODINE.

The August number of The Bible Examiner, edited by the Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editorial notice: "IODINE WATER.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. ... [illegible] ... GEO. STORRS."

Iodine Water is a solution of pure Iodine in pure water. It acts upon the

HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS,

Digestive Organs and Glandular Systems.

We recommend it as a specific for the cure of Scrofula in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases, and Diseases arising from a Specific Cause.

Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen. Sold by Druggists or sent by express on receipt of price.

Advice and consultation free. DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y.

BLISS & SHARP,

144 Lake Street, Agents for Chicago.

IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

CONVINCING TESTIMONY FROM Distinguished Clergymen:

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Ass't Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

REV. JOHN E. ROBIE, Buffalo: "I have used both the Restorer and the Zylobalsamum, and consider them invaluable. They have restored my gray hair to its original color."

J. H. EATON, LL. D., President Union University, Tenn., writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The falling of my hair has ceased, and my locks, which were quite gray, are restored to their original color."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE, Nos. 198 & 200 Greenwich St., New York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

AYER'S AGUE CURE, FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF Intermittent Fever OR FEVER AND AGUE. Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, OR BILIOUS FEVERS, Indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. ... [illegible] ... Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, Wholesale Agents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in medicine everywhere.

STEINWAY'S PIANOS. On MONDAY, Dec. 9th, we will open in the commodious building now being completed at 201 South Clark street, a superb stock of Pianos, ... [illegible] ... SMITH & NIXON, Agents for Steinway & Sons, 201 South Clark street, Chicago, and 24 W. Fourth street, Cincinnati.

"EAGLE" GAS STOVE WORKS. Gas the Cheapest Fuel. Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves CHEAPER THAN COAL OR WOOD. Send for Descriptive Catalogue. Liberal Discount to the Trade. H. D. BLAKE, Manufacturer, 474 Broadway, N. Y.

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE Family Soap Maker. ... Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia—127 Walnut street. Pittsburgh—Pitt st. and Duquesne Way.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. All who have used this standard Medicine for ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, COUGHS AND COLDS, CONSUMPTION, PLEURISY, CROUP, HOARSENESS, or any PULMONARY COMPLAINT, attest its usefulness. ... [illegible] ... All of Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER; F. & H. M. COOKE; LORD & SMITH and BURNHAM & SMITH, and by Druggists everywhere.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup ... [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO LADIES. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS. ... [illegible] ... HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors, 20 Cedar street, New York City.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, Mass., Has discovered a COMMON PASTURE WEED, that cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, ... [illegible]

H. E. FESSEL & H. ESCHER, MACHINISTS. ... [illegible]

ATTENTION ALL. A Returned Soldier, ... [illegible] ... CURE THEMSELVES ... [illegible]

MUNN & COMPANY, Solicitors of AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," No 37 Park Row, New York. ... [illegible]

DURHAM CATTLE.—A few very choice animals, with Herd Book Pedigrees, ... HENRY HAY.

DEVON CATTLE.—A few Devon Cattle from the latest importations, ... HENRY HAY.

MAMMOTH GEESE.—Persons wishing the Mammoth Bremen White Geese, or the White China Geese, should call at the Summit Farm at Once ... HENRY HAY.

MACKEREL IN BARRELS, HALVES, AND KITS, ... GEO. S. PAGE, 12 River street.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The best ventilated Theatre in the world.

Second week of the charming young actress, Miss JANE COOMBS, ... THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19th, ... the celebrated play of Love's Sacrifice; or, the Rival Merchants. ... Grand Dance ... Miss Jennie Hight. The whole to conclude with the Farce of A REGULAR FIX. Friday, benefit of Miss Jane Coombs. Saturday Afternoon, Grand Matinee, ... "THE WORLD OF FASHION." ...

VARIETIES. 115 & 117 Dearborn street. C. M. CHADWICK, Manager and Proprietor. T. B. WILLIAMS, Stage Manager. T. G. Rigg's beautiful Drama, FORTUNES OF WAR. THE TWO POMPEYS, Negro Burlesques, Witticisms, SONGS, DANCES, &c. Change of Prices: ... Twenty ballet girls wanted immediately. Apply at the Box Office.

METROPOLITAN HALL. ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS, Will open at the above Hall and remain until their New Opera House on Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn, is completed, ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16th, ... R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, DAVENPORT, IOWA. This beautiful theatre has recently been fitted up and elegantly decorated, With Stages, Scenery, Ample Dressing Rooms, Private Entrances, Galleries, &c. Its arrangement is complete for Concerts, Shows and Theatrical Representations, And is now offered for rental for the season or for short engagements. For terms, address PROPRIETOR METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Davenport, Iowa.

GRAND BALL OF THE St. George's Benevolent Society. A Grand Ball of the Members and Friends of the above Society will take place at BRYAN HALL, On Monday Next, the 23d inst. VAAS & DEAN'S FULL BAND Will furnish the music, and every arrangement has been made for the accommodation of seven hundred guests. TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH. ... Dancing will commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, corner Clark and Monroe street. ... J. EDWIN MARTINE, P. O. Box 1851.

PHOENIX HALL, BLOOMINGTON, ILL. Large, airy and central. Good Piano, Curtain and Scenery. ... FAIRFIELD, THOMPSON & MAJOR, Proprietors.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE—Will be sold THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 9½ o'clock A. M., at store 293 Madison st., ... JOHN BATES, Auct'r.

GREAT WESTERN HORSE and Cattle Market 1½ miles from the City Limits, on West Lake-st., or Pennsylvania avenue. Regular catalogue sale every SATURDAY, ... JOHN DAVLIN, Proprietor. J. D. will sell on SATURDAY, November 21st, 1863, 25 Head of Horses, Mules, &c. ... JOHN DAVLIN, Government Auctioneer ...

LEICESTER STOCK SHEEP AT AUCTION. Without reserve, for Cash. On FRIDAY, Nov. 20th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Lake Shore Cattle Yards, (Sherman's,) NEAR COTTAGE GROVE. We shall sell 79 Stock Sheep of the Leicester and Cotswold breed ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 44 & 46 DEARBORN STREET, NEW AND SECOND HAND Household Furniture AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY Nov. 20th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, a general assortment of PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE, RICH CHAMBER SUITS. ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 44 & 46 Dearborn-st. TWELVE CRATES OF BEST WHITE CROCKERY, in open lots, AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Nov. 19th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, 12 crates of the best quality of White Granite Ware, ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION.—I shall sell at Auction, at No. 224 Lake-st., corner of Franklin-st., at 9½ A. M., on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, Nov. 16th, 17th, 18th, and 20th, Shirts and Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Dress Goods, Hoods, Scarfs, Mittens, Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, and a general variety of Notions, &c. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

WHOLESALE Auction Sales —OF— BOOTS & SHOES —BY— Gore, Willson & Co. 54 LAKE STREET, EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY At 10 A. M. prompt. We shall offer our large and well selected stock on the above days to the highest bidder, and at PRIVATE SALE throughout the week. We guarantee our stock of LARGER AND BETTER SELECTION, AND OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES Than by any other HOUSE IN THE WEST. GORE, WILLSON & CO, 54 Lake Street, Chicago.

TIN PLATE. Russia Sheet Iron, AMERICAN RUSSIA IRON, ZINC, BLOCK TIN, Tinned Copper, Copper Bottoms, Pressed and Japanned Ware, Rathbone's Albany Stoves. For sale at 236 and 238 Lake Street. E. ASHLEY MEARS.

ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Splendid Gold Composite Watches ... [illegible]

THERE WILL BE A REGULAR Meeting of the Chicago Seamen's Union ... THURSDAY, Nov 19th, at 7½ o'clock. ... G. F. FOSTER, President.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. ... TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

MR. QUACKENBOS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. ... [illegible]

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THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19th, will be presented the celebrated play of

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The whole to conclude with the Farce of

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...—My wife Ellen Chris...

Miscellaneous.

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Meadville, Pa., Nov. 17, 1863.

1863. THE 1863.

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325 Miles Double Track.

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[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1863.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Military Situation—The Three Strategic Points—Chattanooga, Charleston, and Richmond—Gilmore's Great Guns—Why Charleston is not Bombarded.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1863.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

There are three points of military interest at the present writing, to which the attention of the people is directed with a great degree of intensity, and a decisive triumph at either of which would do much to break the power of the rebellion, if not already done. These points are Richmond, Chattanooga and Charleston. So far as the first is concerned, a decisive battle must be fought by General Meade, supposing he intends to advance by his present route to the rebel capital, ere the army of Lee can be so shaken as to drive it for refuge behind the fortifications of Richmond. Then after that shall have been done, it will be necessary to lay regular siege to the place, unless it be found that the position can be turned and a sufficient force left to take care of the rebel army shut up in it. Now, the plan of campaign necessarily still involves some desperate fighting and great loss of life, with all the chances of defeat and disaster included therein. Besides, it will, in any event, take time; and time is money, in war as well as commerce, and of course, money includes life, material, &c. Indications are that the rebel army in front of Richmond is now weaker than ever before. The fact that it retired from its position between the Rappahannock and Rapidan, leaving huts for the accommodation of 50,000 men in our hands, indicates this. This was no doubt its contemplated winter quarters, and its desertion shows that Lee has sent off a large portion of his army to other points, most of it probably to Bragg. Indeed it is stated that he has taken command of Bragg's force in person, and that this is carefully kept secret. I doubt this, however, as the moral effect of Lee's presence in Bragg's army would be neutralized by the fact not being generally known, while the benefit of his presence in the Army of the Potomac would be lost. When Lee does take command at Chattanooga, if ever, I have no doubt the fact will be immediately made public to the rebel troops there. What we want at the Richmond point of the military triangle, then, is a battle and a victory, and for these we are, as usual, waiting with more patience than ever. The hope has been deferred so often, that we are getting used to the inevitable disappointment.

As regards Chattanooga, you in the West can judge as well as we in the East. Gen. Grant is concentrating fresh troops upon that point, or upon others, the possession of which are probably equivalent to its capture. He has a good deal of work to do in reorganizing the army of Gen. Rosecrans, and he must have time to make the proper disposition of his forces and above all to secure his communications. The capture of a portion of Lookout Mountain has alone a vast deal towards accomplishing the latter. As matters look to me, I would not be at all surprised to find that the fall of both Charleston and Richmond depended more upon the success of Gen. Grant's operations than upon that of the operations of either Gillmore or Meade. In that event how would our Western boys rejoice at the idea of having, after all, done the largest share by far in the suppression of the rebellion! After clearing out the traitors in the Mississippi Valley, from Cairo to the Gulf, they have now turned their battle scarred faces Eastward, to the assistance of their brothers of New England and the Middle States.

But, it will naturally be asked, "why does not Gen. Gillmore shell the city? He constructed batteries at great expense, and mounted guns of enormous calibre for that purpose." This is a staggering question, for such things have been done. It is one of the laws of war. Gen. Scott succeeded thus at Vera Cruz. He compelled the surrender of the castle of San Juan D'Ulloa, which the fleet had failed to reduce. To be sure, we learn that the first shells were defective, striking on the fuse when they fell, and thus failing to explode the percussion buttons with which they were provided. But this, we are since told, was remedied by time fuses. Still we hear of two or three shells having been thrown into the city. Rebel accounts, indeed, state that after the first round or two, the shells fell short, falling into the waters of the harbor. It certainly will not answer for Gen. Gillmore to say (as I to-day heard a correspondent of a New York newspaper gravely declare) that the shelling of the city would not compel the surrender of the forts. How can this be ascertained till a proper trial is made? And if it is really true, why was not the fact ascertained before the batteries were constructed and guns mounted? Now, I reason from other causes in this matter, and from facts which came to my knowledge some time since. I have no doubt the reason of the city not being shelled, will be found in the too great strain put upon the heavy rifled guns. They either burst outright, or give way in the rifling or vents, most probably the latter, after a few shots. A gentleman from the fleet informs me, that the rifled guns will stand but fifteen hundred rounds of horizontal firing. Every round after that, and, indeed, after the twelve hundredth, is fired at the risk of explosion. The strain on the piece is so great that the reinforce of wrought iron around the breech separates from the gun. Of course this destroys the piece. The vent pieces also have a tendency to blow out. At Vicksburg, I am informed by an intelligent gentleman, the 200 pound Parrotts blew out their vent pieces almost after one hundred rounds; but on the other hand, I have heard this contradicted. A Washington paper, indeed, a few days since, stated that none of the 300 Parrotts have yet stood the test even of horizontal firing. The truth would appear to be, then, that our Parrott gun has precisely similar defects to the Armstrong, Whitworth and Blakely guns. Two Whitworth guns, used by Gen. Gillmore at Charleston, I learn burst at the fourth or fifth round, but whether in horizontal or vertical firing, I could not learn. All know that the celebrated 600 pounder Blakely gun burst in the hands of the rebels, upon a trial of vertical firing, and they have never once dared to use the other pieces in their hands of the same calibre. Are not these then the causes of the failure to shell Charleston, and thus compel the surrender of the forts? I leave your readers to judge.

It now begins to be the opinion of military men before Charleston that the proper mode of proceeding against it is by landing a force where General Mitchell landed his—near the Charleston and Savannah Railroad—and thence advance upon the place and attack it in the rear. Another plan is for General Grant to advance to Atlanta and Augusta, Georgia, and lay regular siege to it from the rear also. In the meantime, it is designed to attack Charleston with the fleet heavily reinforced, it will be necessary to supply new 15-inch guns to those at present in the fleet, as no smooth bore gun will stand more than a certain number of rounds, say 1,200 or 1,500, without rendering it liable to explosion. This is a heavy and expensive job, and necessarily takes time. A gentleman from the scene of operations, in whose opinion I have much confidence (and he has been in South Carolina, or on the coast, since the victory of Admiral Dupont at Hilton Head) informs me that he has no expectation of the reduction of the place by the fleet and land forces now there before the first day of January, under the most favorable circumstances.

It is obvious, then, in view of the situation, that the people and Government must put forth their strength at the points in the campaign now menaced by us. We must get more men in the field. The President wants every man that he has called for, and they should be raised without delay. I always believe it is better to let the people know the worst; and the worst phase of affairs to day is better than the most promising at this time last year. We are gradually, but surely gaining upon the rebellion, and what is better, emancipation, and thus security for the future, follow in the footsteps of our armies. Maryland and Missouri have burst their chains. Tennessee and Arkansas are preparing to follow. Let us not abate anything of our energy and perseverance in the cause until the good work is fully and finally accomplished.

As regards Charleston, intelligent army and navy men begin to think that its reduction after the present fashion, is at least a very questionable affair. Some naval men are of the opinion that it may be done by increasing the number of Monitors up to twenty-five or thirty, so as to obtain a more effective, because more concentrated fire, and also enable the commanding officer to calculate that by throwing away two or three or more of the vessels, he can secure success. The Monitors fail in concentration of fire. This is a nice thing, but in naval affairs has been seldom successful. Nelson tried it, and won, at Copenhagen, by mere good fortune. He was really defeated in the action against the forts of the Danes, and the latter were really more scared than hurt. Lord Exmouth also tried it and won, at Algiers, in almost a precisely similar manner. But he was fighting against barbarians, provided with badly constructed works, defective guns, and badly worked batteries. In almost all other notable instances on record it has failed. The fact of it is, the power of defense against naval attack still holds its own, notwithstanding the iron-clad improvement. Earthwork batteries and well constructed earth casemates and bomb-proofs, have, in a noticeable manner, remedied the defects of the old stone and brick fortifications. At present this appears to be an unfavorable discovery and fact for us, but hereafter, in case of foreign invasion, may prove an incalculable blessing. I should have said that in the calculation to reduce Charleston by running the batteries with the iron-clads, the forts and earthworks on Sullivan's Island are not supposed to enter largely into the account. They must be run, of course, and left behind; but it is thought that once passed, they can do no further damage. It is the forts and earthworks within the harbor itself which are to be reduced by the Monitors. Now, it can easily be calculated, judging from the time it took to reduce the comparatively unimportant work of Fort Wagner, aided as the fleet was, by the land batteries of Gen. Gillmore, how long it will take to reduce Fort Johnson and Castle Pinckney, together with the more formidable earth batteries constructed at other points on the shores of the harbor.

CONVENTION OF ASSESSORS.

A meeting of a committee of the Assessors in the various States of the Union, was held at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, yesterday, for the purpose of comparing views with regard to the assessment of taxes. Peter Page, Esq., of your city, was one of the company ... with others thereof, to present the views of the meeting to the Commissioner. It was resolved at Philadelphia to call a convention of all the Assessors in the United States, to meet at Cleveland on Wednesday, the 16th day of December ... and other articles of a similar description, will be recommended. There are many things from which additional revenue might be obtained by the stamp system, which is the cheapest and least cumbrous system of revenue—say stamp duties on wills, marriage certificates, &c., &c. In England an immense revenue is derived from stamps on wills alone. It requires no collectors, assessors, &c., as the stamps could be regulated according to the value of the bequests, as in Great Britain.

CANE PRESENTATION.

Yesterday afternoon a cane, (said to be oak,) formerly the property of the late Senator Broadhead, of California, was presented to the President by U. S. Senator Conners, a War Democrat from the Golden State. Senator Conners said he "took especial pleasure in presenting the cane to the President, as a token of his respect and admiration for him in the issuing of that great edict the Proclamation of Emancipation, and in resolutely maintaining it as the public law." The President made an appropriate reply. The cane is beautifully polished. The original inscription on a gold plate on the crooked part of the cane was "Broderick to Conness." Encircling these words the Senator has had inscribed, "Conness to the President;" and thus the two inscriptions are blended together. The President I understood to give the opinion that the cane was of hickory; and I had the pleasure of listening to a very useful and entertaining description, by him, of the nature of the different varieties of wood. A Rail Splitter ought to be able to speak intelligently on the subject, and certainly Old Abe is, if I am any judge.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA AND THE CONSPIRACY.

The prompt manner in which the Governor General of Canada notified Mr. Stanton, through Lord Lyons, of the conspiracy to burn Buffalo and other lake cities, is another evidence of the strong desire of the British government to preserve the *entente cordiale* between the two countries. It is properly appreciated by the President and Cabinet, and must have an excellent effect. The anti-slavery element in England, so ably appealed to by Beecher and others, is telling upon the English government, and doing more to keep it to the path of strict neutrality than anything beside. Emancipation is truly a two-edged sword. ZETA.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Correspondence Between the Federal and Rebel Commissioners.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE STOPPAGE OF EXCHANGE.

The following correspondence between Commissioners Meredith and Ould, upon the question of the exchange of prisoners, which is now exciting such a large amount of public attention in the North, we find in the Richmond *Enquirer* of Wednesday last, the 11th inst.:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 17, 1863.

Hon. Robert Ould, Agent of Exchange, Richmond, Virginia:

SIR: On the 22d day of May, 1863, Lieut. Col. Ludlow, then Agent of Exchange for the United States, inclosed you copies of General Orders No. 49 and No. 100, of War Department, announcing regulations and instructions for the Government of United States forces in the field, in the matter of paroles, stating that these orders and the cartel are to govern our forces; when the cartel conflicts with the orders they must be set aside. The cartel requires that prisoners of war must be delivered at certain named places, and if they are not so delivered, the paroles cannot be valid. In consequence of the usage which had governed both parties up to that time, instructions were subsequently issued that paroles given before the 22d of May should be considered valid, though deliveries had not been made as required by the cartel. In order to the putting in force these instructions it was not necessary to ask your consent. We were only bound to notify you that from that time the cartel would be rigidly adhered to by us, and the same course would be exacted from the Confederate authorities.

If you wish paroles recognized when the parties were not delivered at the places named in the cartel, you "ask that paroles not in conformity with the stipulations of the cartel should be regarded as valid."

I will now proceed to show that your declaration of September 12 was not in accordance with the cartel. Your reference to acts of Lieut. Col. Ludlow, does not sustain you, for, according to your own letter, Lieut. Col. L. was declaring an exchange to cover a "balance due" on declarations previously made by you. The troops thus declared exchanged by Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow are as follows:

Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers	371
Seventy-fifth Regiment Indiana Vols	263
Third Ohio Vols	311
Tennessee Cavalry	58
Total	1,008
Paroled at Mt. Sterling	463 1,471

You state that the "excess," without taking into account the Mount Sterling captures, was 2,280, whereas the whole number, including said captures, amount only to 1,471.

If, in making up this balance, Lieut. Col. Ludlow failed to give rolls and numbers, it does not justify you in anticipating a declaration by me, without furnishing me either rolls or numbers, or giving me time to consult the records to make them up for myself. When the paroling is properly done, both parties have rolls, and then there can be no difficulty in arranging an exchange to be simultaneously declared. You state that when the Federal troops were declared exchanged to the 6th of May, the Confederates were declared exchanged to the 23d of May, inclusive. I have nothing to show that the exchanges on both sides were not alike. The Confederate prisoners delivered between the two dates amount to 5,083 privates, and, if we have already received equivalents for them, they should be deducted from my former computation. Without counting these, the number covered by your declaration of Sept. 12, and the subsequent explanatory declaration of Sept. 26, amounts to 29,450.

The number of Federal troops on parole to September 1st, and declared exchanged, amounts to 23,911. The officers included are those paroled at Gettysburgh and elsewhere—not those delivered at City Point.

These numbers differ from those given to you before, because, in making up that calculation, all enlisted men were counted alike, whereas non-commissioned officers should have been counted as two privates.

Giving you, then, credit for the 5,983 enlisted men, which you state were delivered at City Point between the 6th and 23d of May, and declared exchanged by Col. Ludlow, you are now in our debt 5,529 enlisted men.

You state that you have in your possession valid paroles amounting to 16,000 men. For all the prisoners that we claim as on parole we can show the rolls of delivery at the places named in the cartel, receipted by Confederate officers; and if you can show similar rolls of the 16,000 men you speak of they will, of course, be recognized as valid, and you will be credited with them.

Respectfully your ob't serv't,

S. A. MEREDITH,

Brig. Gen. and Com. for Exch.

RICHMOND, Oct. 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:

SIR: You say my "reference to the acts of Lieut. Col. Ludlow" does not sustain me. You further say "the troops thus declared exchanged by Lieut. Col. Ludlow are as follows:"

51st regiment Indiana Volunteers	371
73th " "	263
3d " Ohio "	311
Tennessee Cavalry	58
Total	1,008
Paroled at Mount Sterling	463
Grand total	1,471

Permit me to say that I read this paragraph of your letter with very great surprise. In my letter of the 2d inst., which you were contesting, I gave at length the communications of Lieut. Col. Ludlow, and by reference to it, you will find that not only are the regiments which you have named therein mentioned, but also the Holly Springs capture, numbering 1,383 privates; the 91st Illinois regiment, numbering 649 privates; the officers and men of the Indianola, numbering 69 privates, and 80th regiment Illinois volunteers, numbering 400 privates. Not only is that the case, but your enumeration of 1,471 privates in the specified regiments is incorrect. The true aggregate is 1,675 privates. You misname one of the regiments also. The regiment declared exchanged was not the 75th Indiana, but the 73d.

In an interview with me, at City Point, in the presence of Major Mulford, you admitted that all Confederate officers and soldiers delivered at the City Point before the 23d of May, 1863, were declared exchanged, while the Federal soldiers were only declared exchanged up to May 6, 1863. Yet, in your letter written subsequent to this admission, you say you "have nothing to show that exchanges on both sides were not alike." Since your letter of the 17th, in our last interview, you made the same admission. If the fact is denied at any time, I stand prepared to prove it.

As to your computation based upon my declarations of exchange, I refer you to my letter of the 2d of October, 1863. Every statement therein contained, is strictly and accurately correct. I again assert, what I am ready to prove, that I have in my possession more valid paroles of our officers and men than would be an equivalent for the exchanges I have declared up to this date.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD, Agent of Exchange.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:

SIR:—More than a month ago I asked your acquiescence in a proposition, that all officers and soldiers on both sides, should be released in conformity with the provisions of the cartel. In order to obviate the difficulties between us, I suggested that all officers and men, on both sides, should be released, unless they were subject to charges, in which event the opposite Government should have the right of holding one or more hostages if the retention was not justified. You stated to me, in conversation, that this proposition was very fair, and that you would ask the consent of your Government to it. As usual, you have as yet made no response. I tell you frankly I do not expect any. Perhaps you may disappoint me, and tell me that you reject or accept the proposition. I write this letter for the purpose of bringing to your recollection my proposition, and of dissipating the idea that seems to have been purposely encouraged by your public papers, that the Confederate Government has refused or objected to a system of exchange.

In order to avoid any mistake in that direction, I now propose that all officers and men, on both sides, be released, in conformity with the provisions of the cartel, the excess on one side or the other ... accept this? I have no expectation of an answer, but perhaps you may give one. If it does come, I hope it will be soon.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE, FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 29, 1863.

Hon. R. Ould, Agent of Exchange, Richmond, Va.:

SIR:—I am in receipt of your communication of the 20th inst., the tenor of which induces me to make some explanatory statement of facts with which, it would seem, you need to be reminded.

The system of exchange of prisoners of war, determined in the existing cartel, was first interrupted by the declared purpose of the Confederate Government to make certain distinctions in the treatment of a particular class of troops, officers and men, in violation of the provisions of the cartel. This appears to have been the first step towards the irregularities which have culminated in your unequivocal declaration, reported by me to my Government on the 8th instant, that "you will proceed to declare exchanges whenever you conscientiously feel that you have the right to do so, for the purpose of putting men into the field."

There can be no objections to your acting conscientiously in any given case so long as conscience is enlightened and guided by those laws of war which require obedience between belligerents to solemn agreements, entered into by authorized commissioners acting in the name of their respective superiors. But, if you mean by the expression, "your conscientious sense of right," to substitute this sense of right for the requirements of an existing cartel, I can by no means concede to you that right; and if you do not mean this, I cannot understand what you do mean by so vague and general a declaration. Judging by your recent proceedings, it seems that you have declared exchanged all Confederate officers and soldiers on parole within what you claim as your lines up to a very recent date, without having any proper right to do so, either under the cartel or under the laws of war.

The history of this matter, as I understand it, is briefly this: While my predecessor, on duty at this place, was here, in discharge of the duties now committed to me, you at one time made a declaration of exchange embracing a great number of prisoners of war, not in accordance with the requirements of the cartel, and you invited Col. Ludlow, my predecessor, to make corresponding declaration of equivalents. Such a declaration was made by Col. Ludlow, doubtless without anticipating the magnitude of the evil which appears now as the result of that departure from the cartel first inaugurated by yourself. Subsequently to my coming on duty here, the events of the war threw upon your hands a large body of paroled officers and men (over 30,000) captured by Gen. Grant at Vicksburg, and not long afterwards some 5,000 or more captured by Gen. Banks at Port Hudson.

Suddenly, and without any proper conference or understanding with me, and but a few days prior to the important events at Chickamauga, as if for the express purpose of increasing the force of Gen. Bragg against Gen. Rosecrans, you gave me notice that, on the next day after the date of that notice, you would declare exchanged a large portion of the troops which had been captured by Gen. Grant.

When your declaration was made, it covered an indeterminate number of troops, designated by commands, brigades, divisions and corps, no definite number of either officers or men being designated. Up to that time, you had delivered at City Point a certain number of prisoners of war, for which you had receipts, by which you must have known the number you might claim the right to discharge from their paroles. You did not think proper to limit yourself to this number, nor, in any proper manner, did you refer to it, but made your declaration of exchange in such indefinite terms as made it next to certain that you did not intend to be governed by the cartel.

On referring to the data furnished by the reports of Gen. Grant, and now in the hands of the Commissary General of Provisions at Washington, it was ascertained that you had discharged from parole, by your declaration, a very considerable number of your men over and above any claim you might pretend to, founded on receipts for prisoners delivered from the South according to the cartel.

Without referring to fractions, it appeared from the best data in our hands, that you had discharged three for two, or one-third more than you were entitled to.

You suggested that I should make a corresponding declaration of exchange, when, as I suppose, you must have known you had not delivered to me, nor had you valid paroles of our men sufficient to cover the number declared exchanged by yourself; and when I proceeded to make the declaration extending to those men you had delivered, and stated to you my objection to your proceedings, you insisted that you had valid paroles for more than the number that you had declared exchanged, though you failed to produce those paroles, or to give any account or history of them; and you then proceeded to make a further declaration of exchange, ignoring the cartel altogether—basing your action upon no data communicated to me, the whole proceeding resting, as I suppose you will say, upon your sense of right, as if you were the only party having a right to an opinion on the subject—acting evidently in anticipation of the formal declaration referred to at the commencement of this communication, "that you will proceed to make declarations of exchange for the purpose of putting troops into the field whenever you think proper;" and, having now exhausted, by a declaration of exchange, the paroled prisoners in your hands, you propose to me the delivery of prisoners of war in our hands, for whom you have no equivalents—or, comparatively, but very few—in order, as it were, that you may obtain possession of many thousands more men of your own, delivered or on parole, for the purpose of declaring them also exchanged, and putting them into the field, not in conformity with the existing cartel, nor in accordance with the usages of war, but whenever, in your individual judgment, you may think it proper to do so. I have only to add that the only inference from this statement is the answer I have to make to your proposal of the 20th inst., which is not accepted.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. MEREDITH,

Brigadier General and Commissioner for Exchange.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Oct. 31, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:

SIR: Your communication of the 29th inst. has been received, and its extraordinary and groundless statements read with surprise.

Mr. Ould then proceeds to repeat each assertion in Gen. Meredith's letter and reply to it in which a good deal of quibbling and pettifogging and abusive language is indulged in. He concludes as follows:

Inasmuch, however, as my declaration, to a considerable extent, is retaliatory of yours, I have deemed it more appropriate to follow your own form of expression. Your letter of the 24th of September declared that all officers and men of the United States army captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st of September, 1863, are duly exchanged. On the 16th of October following, I declared exchanged all (Confederate) officers and men captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st of September, 1863. If that was "ignoring the cartel," as you charge, I only followed your example. Our declarations of exchange were previously similar, except that, in another part of my notice, I reserved from its operation the larger part of the Vicksburg paroles. If I had followed your "sense of right," as if then had and still claim the right to do, I would have included all.

The Confederate authorities take it unto themselves, as a proud and honorable boast, that they have determined all these matters of paroles and exchanges according to their "sense of right," and not by any views of temporary expediency. In following that guide they have at least shunned some examples furnished by your Government. They have never, in violation of their general orders and without notice to the adverse party, ordered their paroled officers and men to break their solemn covenant, and, without exchange, lift their arms against their captors. They have, therefore, escaped the pangs of that retributive justice which made your General Order of July 3, 1863, though so well suited to the meridian of Gettysburgh, invalidate the paroles given at Port Hudson on the 9th of the same month. Upon further reflection, I am sure you will be satisfied that it does not become your authorities, who have chosen, whenever they felt so disposed, without notice or consent from us, to repudiate the established usages of exchange, and put new constructions upon the cartel, to complain that others have acted according to their sense of right.

Not content with all the misstatements of fact which I have cited, you have, in your letter of the 29th inst., descended to a malignant and wanton aspersion of the motives of Confederate authorities in making the proposal contained in my letter of the 20th inst. You were asked to agree "that all officers and men on both sides should be released, the excess on one side or the other to be on parole." It would have been injustice enough to the many thousands of your prisoners in our hands, and to those of ours in your custody, simply to have declined the proposal. But you have thought proper to add to your refusal the gratuitous insult to the Confederate States, of intimating that the fair and honest offer was made for the purpose of putting in the field officers and men fraudulently exchanged. This calumny is as destitute of foundation in fact, as it is despicable in spirit.

In conclusion, let me tell you that the purpose of your letter is apparent. It has been well known for a long time that your authorities are opposed to a fair and regular exchange of prisoners under the cartel. In rejecting my proposition you have endeavored to conceal, under a cloud of grave charges and unfounded statements, the determination to which your Government has long since arrived. Why not be frank once? Why not say, without any further subterfuge, that you have reached the conclusion that our officers and soldiers are more valuable, man for man, than yours?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD, Agent of Exchange.

AMENDE.—Some time since, we prefaced an extract from the *Christian Intelligencer* with a paragraph not very complimentary to the *Intelligencer's* former good opinion of the negro. We give the organ of the good old Dutch church the full benefit of its denial of our insinuation by quoting it entire:

This journal has always been a true, sensible, and sincere friend of the negro. It has insisted upon his manhood, his right to be educated and to be freed. Furthermore, be it known to you, O CHICAGO TRIBUNE! that on the week next succeeding the villainous attack of the rebels on Sumter, this paper declared, without hesitation or reservation, that the rebellion must be suppressed, even though the Southern slaves were enlisted into the service of the Union cause. That was the opinion we expressed in April, 1861, quite antedating the more tardy conceptions of our Chicago contemporary.

We have, therefore, no views to modify, either as it regards the civil rights of the negro, or as it respects the expediency of using him for the support of the Union.

We do not believe that rebels have any such rights which either white men or negroes are bound to respect, except the right to be disarmed and reduced to obedience to the Government which, by the instigation of Satan, they are attempting to destroy.

☞ The Nashville *Union* of the 15th says: "A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers headed 'Gen. Geary a prisoner.' We can tell our brethren of the press that 'Gen. Geary is not a prisoner.' A rebel militia Gen. George was recently captured at Collierville, between Memphis and Tuscumbia, Ala., and the telegraph gave his name 'Geary.' The Federal Gen. Geary has not been down in this section. He is with his command near Chattanooga ..."

Medicinal.

THE BEST REMEDY KNOWN

FOR

COUGHS AND COLDS.

DR. WISHART'S

TAR CORDIAL

Will positively cure the following diseases: Consumption, if not beyond the power of medicine; Inflamation of the Lungs, Coughs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Asthma, Piles, Gravel, and an unfailing remedy for Female Complaints.

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

Is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained.

It is the medicine that cures when all others have failed.

TAR CORDIAL, TAR CORDIAL,
TAR CORDIAL, TAR CORDIAL,
The Great Remedy for Consumption.
The Great Remedy for Consumption.

I am constantly receiving such certificates as the following: READ IT:

DR. WISHART—Dear Sir: I had a very dreadful cough and sore throat for one year, and my whole system was fast giving way, and I was prostrated on my bed, with but little hope of recovering. My disease baffled the power of all medicines, and in a short time I must have gone to my grave; but, thank God my daughter-in-law would not rest until she went to your store No. 10 North Second street, and related my case to you, purchased one bottle of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I commenced to use it, and in one week I was much better, and after using three bottles I am perfectly well, a wonder to all my friends, for they all pronounced me past cure. Publish my case if you think proper.

REBECCA HAMILTON,

No. 1321 Wayne street, Philadelphia.

TAR CORDIAL, TAR CORDIAL,
TAR CORDIAL, TAR CORDIAL,
An Infallible Cure for Bronchitis.
An Infallible Cure for Bronchitis.

Mr. Ward says:

DR. WISHART—Sir: I had bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart, in their worst forms. I had been treated by several of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia, but they could not stop the rapid course of my disease, and I had despaired of ever being restored to health. I was truly on the verge of the grave. Your Pine Tree Tar Cordial was highly recommended to me by a friend; I tried it, and am thankful to say that, after using four large and one small bottle, I was restored to perfect health. You can give reference to my house, 960 North Second street, or at my office of Receiver of Taxes, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., corner of Chestnut and Sixth street.

JOHN WARD.

BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS.
BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS.
BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS.

Read the Following:

DR. WISHART—Sir: I return my grateful thanks for the discovery you have made in making a medicine that will cure inflammation of the lungs and liver complaint. When I commenced to use your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, I was, to all appearances, near my grave. I had been for a length of time spitting blood, and would at times vomit it. My physicians (for I employed two) pronounced me past cure; but my sister had used your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which did her so much good, that she prevailed on me, as a last resource, to try it; and, thank God, I commenced to use it. I have taken twelve bottles, and am perfectly cured, and am ready and willing that any person who is sick should call on me, and I will tell them what your Cordial has done for me. All my friends and neighbors were utterly astonished at my speedy return to health, for they had seen me vomit blood in a clotted state frequently. Publish my case, for I want every person who is suffering as I was to know of you invaluable medicine. Respectfully

JOHN VERDIN,

Greene st., six doors above Richmond st., Phila.

I can only give a few of the many thousands of certificates I am receiving in favor of this great medicine; but I have a quantity of them published in circular form which I send free on application. Whether you come one to give the medicine a trial or not, send for circular. Price Fifty Cents, and One Dollar, a bottle.

Prepared only by the proprietor.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists.

WILLIAM E. GUMP, Dayton, O. Western Wholesale Agent.

Sold in Chicago by LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, J. H. REED & CO., FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, BURNHAM & SMITH, GALE BROS., and W. P. WHITE.

DYSPEPSIA.

Great American Dyspepsia Pill.

We may say with safety that in ninety cases out of every hundred, that die with consumption, had at first only dyspepsia. Dyspepsia quickly lays the foundation of other diseases, some of which are of the most fatal character. Dyspepsia is emphatically the disease that takes from us the bracing stimuli of ambition and hope ... We say to the sick, and to physicians of every school, that in Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, there is a cure for the worst cases of dyspepsia.

Dr. Wishart has treated in the past twenty years (9,200) nine thousand two hundred and ninety patients, for dyspepsia in its various forms, and in every case where the medicine was taken as directed it made a perfect cure. A number of the above cases had been treated by the most eminent physicians in this country and Europe.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

DR. WISHART: I have been a constant sufferer with dyspepsia for the last eighteen years during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than all others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind, my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness, in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep at night. I became adverse to society, and disposed only to seclusion; and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that, for this disease, at my present age, forty-five years, there was no cure in existence. But through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure and contentment are my every day companions.

JAMES M SAUNDERS,

No. 183 North second street, Philadelphia, formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

A Positive Cure for Dyspepsia.

Hear what Mr. John H. Babcock says:

No. 1,126 OLIVER STREET, PHILADELPHIA, January 27 1863.

DR. WISHART—Sir: It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that by the use of your Great American Dyspepsia Pills I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, dyspepsia. I had been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time had not been free from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in its worst form, and have dragged on a most miserable existence—in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I ate filled me with wind and pain. It mattered not how light or how small the quantity. A continued belching was sure to follow. I had no appetite for any kinds of meat whatever, and my distress was so great for several months before I heard of your Pills, that I frequently wished for death. I had taken everything that I had heard of for dyspepsia, without receiving any benefit; but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them, I concluded to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my astonishment I found myself getting better before I had taken one fourth of a box, and, after taking half a box, I AM A WELL MAN, AND CAN EAT ANYTHING I WISH, and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day, without inconvenience from any thing I eat or drink. If you think proper, you are at liberty to make this public and refer to me. I will cheerfully give all the desirable information to any one who may call on me.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. BABCOCK.

The Dyspepsia Pills will be promptly sent by mail on receipt of the price. Direct orders to

WM. E. GUMP,

Dayton, Ohio,

Western Wholesale Agent.

PRICE PER BOX ONE DOLLAR.

Sold in Chicago by LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, BURNHAM & SMITH, GALE BROTHERS, J. H. REED ...

Constitution Water.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR THE

CONSTITUTION,

AND THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Diabetes, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

Constitution Water

Has been pronounced by the Medical Faculty, and the public, to be the most wonderful remedy for the permanent cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder and Womb, that has ever been offered.

It is not a Mineral Water. It is from experience that Constitution Water has originated, and we now say let no one doubt when a single bottle has been known to cure diseases which the best medical talent in this country has failed to relieve.

A remedy possessing the virtues of Constitution Water can not be classed under "quack" preparations, as it is now used by the most scientific practitioners in this city. It is only second class physicians that cry down popular remedies, while the better skilled make use of every means to accomplish a cure; and the consequence, the physician incompetent to ... different remedies enables him to produce a cure, while others fail in the attempt. Science is satisfied with the truth.

Give Constitution Water a fair trial—we mean you who are under some specialist's care from year to year, (and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to local treatment and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of a cure as there would be from local applications to the throat for diseases of the brain.

We have always been careful to use language in our circular that could not shock the most delicate organization, but we receive so many communications from persons for which Constitution Water is adapted, and of whose disease no mention has been made, that we have come to the conclusion that it the remedy is capable of producing a cure, no matter what the disease may be, it should be made known. The medicine is put up for the public, and there should be no exceptions.

We would say, Constitution Water is not like a gilded pill, made to suit the eye and taste; it is a medicine, in every sense of the term, placed in the hands of the people for their relief, and if taken according to the directions it will in every case produce a radical cure. We would say that the directions in regard to diet &c., relate only to the disease under which they occur.

DIABETES

Is a disease of the Stomach and Liver, acting through the Kidneys, and is, without doubt, the most obstinate disease, except Consumption, that affects the human constitution. ...

CONSTITUTION WATER

Is without doubt the only known remedy for DIABETES ...

Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating.

Disease occurring from one and the same cause will be entirely cured by the Constitution Water, if taken for any length of time.

In Dysmenorrhea, or Painful Menstruation, and Menorrhagia, or Profuse Flowing.

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid ...

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION.

Which in the unmarried female is a constant recurring disease ...

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS

Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

Irritate and drench the kidneys and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

DANVILLE, PA., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GREGG—Dear Sir: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes ... I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured—soon after regaining my usual good health.

Yours truly, J. V. L. DE WITT.

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861.

WM. H. GREGG & CO.:

Gents: I freely give you liberty to make use of the following certificate of the value of Constitution Water, which I can recommend in the highest manner. ...

WM. H. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., March 2, 1863.

DR. W. H. GREGG:

Dear Sir: Having seen your advertisement of Constitution Water, recommended for Inflammation of the Kidneys and Irritation of the Bladder ...

Yours, truly, LEONARD S. BIGELOW.

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.

We present the Constitution Water to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful for curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRICE, $1.00.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.

Morgan & Allen, General Agents,

No. 46 Cliff Street, New York.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit,

AND

All Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Weakness arising from Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of Skin,

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. ... INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION ... suffering.

... HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU INVARIABLY DOES.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of

IRON OR BARK.

For those suffering

From Broken Down and Delicate Constitutions

From whatever cause, either in

MALE OR FEMALE

IT

WILL GIVE YOU

A GOOD APPETITE.

WILL GIVE YOU

STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES

WILL GIVE YOU

Brisk and Energetic Feelings,

AND WILL ENABLE YOU TO

SLEEP WELL.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST

SKEPTICAL.

HELMBOLD'S

Highly Concentrated

Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

FOR

purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the SKIN.

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

[illegible]

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

[illegible]

PRICES:

Extract Buchu $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

Sarsaparilla $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation. Address letters for information to

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET, (BELOW CHESTNUT,) PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS.

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH.

Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st., and all Druggists.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

For the Army.

RECRUITS FOR

OLD REGIMENTS.

Veteran Volunteers, $402 Bounty and Premium.

All other Recruits, $302 Bounty and Premium.

All able-bodied men, between the ages of Eighteen and Forty-Five Years ... Capt. WILLIAM JAMES, Provost Marshal of the 1st District ... Capt. AMBROSE COON, Provost Marshal of the 2nd District, at MARENGO. ... [illegible]

MEN OF ILLINOIS!

You are again summoned to rally around the dear old Flag. ... [illegible]

JAMES OAKES,

Lieut. Colonel 4th U. S. Cavalry, A. A. Pro. Mar. Gen. Ill.

Proposals.

UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE U. S. ARMY, St. Louis, Mo., November 12, 1863.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office up to 12 M. on the 15th day of December, 1863, for supplying this Department with such Medical and Hospital Supplies as may be required from January 1st, 1864, to July 1st, 1864. ... [illegible]

ROBERT T. CREAMER, Med. S. K., U. S. A., Acting Medical Purveyor.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENT, FIRST AGENCY U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CINCINNATI, October 31st, 1863.

[illegible]

WM. P. MELLEN, Supervising Special Agent, Treasury Department, First Agency.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER, CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 13, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Friday the 20th inst. ... for supplying wood ... [illegible]

J. A. POTTER, Capt. A. Q. M., U. S. A., Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, October 26, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until ... December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes. ... [illegible]

... EASTON, Major and Quartermaster.

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH,

33 Lake Street, Chicago,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

FURS, &c.,

Are now prepared to offer by the package or dozen ...

Hats, Caps, Furs, Buckskin Goods, Buffalo and Fancy Robes, Umbrellas, Ladies' Hats, &c.

To be found west of the sea board, all of which will be ... sold as low as any ... EAST or WEST.

Special attention is invited to our extensive stock of

Fur Caps and Ladies & Gents' Furs.

ORDERS

Will receive prompt attention at one of our firm.

Weber, Williams & Fitch.

NOTICE—is hereby given that the ... [illegible] ... LOUIS TRAGER, 18 South Clark street, Chicago, Nov. 18, 1863.

CODFISH.

100 Boxes Grand Bank Codfish ... GEO. H. PAGE, 19 River street.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK. Madame ANDREWS, the best Clairvoyant of the Age, will remain in Chicago ... [illegible]

SALT.—Ex. Bark "British Lion." 6,000 Sacks G. A. Salt ...

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1863.

THE CITY.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Affairs at Camp Douglas.

APPLICATIONS TO TAKE THE OATH.

Bocapture of Rebel Prisoners.

The Starvation Stories.

Camp Douglas is, now in excellent order, and the numerous improvements that have been under way Northeast two or three months are nearly all completed. Some new buildings are uncompleted, and others in course of erection. The finishing touches to the new encircling fence are just being added, by the erection of a guard-house, &c., at the gate. This building is divided into three rooms—the first being a reception room, where persons may wait who have business in the camp, &c; the second room is a Lieutenants' room, and the third occupied by the Officer of the Day. The walk erected near the top of the high fence will be completed and mounted by sentinels in a few days. The barracks, which were destroyed by fire a few days ago—and about which the sensation organ made such a tissue of falsehoods—are to be rebuilt as soon as the material can be collected.

INSPECTION BY COL. HOFFMAN.

Col. Hoffman, of Washington, Commissary General of Prisoners, visited the Camp on Sunday and Monday, and made a thorough examination of every department, and expressed himself well pleased with all he saw. Captain L. C. Haines, Commissary of Prisoners, has introduced some new features into his office which are not in practice elsewhere, and which Col. H. considers of sufficient importance to order adopted in all the other military prisons.

VISIT FROM BRIG. GEN. ORME.

Brig. Gen. Orme, who is traveling among the military prisons of the United States under orders from the Secretary of War—to whom he reports direct as to the treatment of prisoners, condition of the camps, character of the various improvements, &c.—visited Camp Douglas on Tuesday last. As he is a confidential Inspector, his official opinions of this Camp have not transpired; but he expressed as his *personal* opinion that he had never seen Camp Douglas in so good order before—that it is a model Camp.

A WELCOME VISITOR.

Major J. H. Eddy, Paymaster, visited the Camp yesterday, and paid the soldiers for their services for the past two months. He was the most welcome visitor there has been in camp for some time, and made a happy man of every Union soldier. He will return as soon as he receives more funds to distribute among the boys, made them the most cut set we have seen for many a day—not a long face in all this military village, save here and there a rebel officer. Every Union soldier in all the inhabitants of this miniature secluded city, are the Sutlers, who now realize for their large accounts with the soldiers, during the past two months. The InvalidCorps will be paid to-day.

MONTHLY INSPECTION.

Yesterday was the day for the grand dress parade—the monthly inspection of all the troops at this point. It is an interesting sight, and from the crowded line of rebel prisoners who occupied all the fence between the camps and their barracks, they saw not a little in the military evolutions that was new to them. The soldiers acquitted themselves well, and demonstrated the fact that although pent-up in camp, they have not grown rusty in their drill service.

APPLICATIONS TO TAKE THE OATH.

We saw upon the table of Col. De Land yesterday upwards of five hundred applications from rebel prisoners, who are anxious to take the oath of allegiance. Many of these applicants write in strong terms of censure against the secession government, and state they were conscripted into service, against their will and good judgment. They are anxious to take the oath, and to remain North till after the war. But sagbrru is no arrangement at present for releasing prisoners who refuse to take the oath of allegiance, their labor is in vain.

THE NEW ORDER.

Under an order from Col. Hoffman, prisoners who do not wish to be sent to Southern prisons are allowed to file their petitions (to remain North) as prisoners of war, with the Provost Marshal, who make a report to Col. Hoffman semi-monthly. The first 15 days after the order was announced, from 60 to 80 petitions were filed daily, and less were received yesterday, stating in the strongest language that they do not wish to be exchanged—that their heart is with the North.

DEPARTURE OF REBEL OFFICERS.

In compliance with an order from the Secretary of War, Major Eddy, with the disbursing work sent from Camp Douglas, to Johnson's Island, for which place they left last evening, in charge of Co. Corp'l. Munch, of company A, of the Invalid Corps. The following are the names of the officers, with their rebel rank, to be paid off by the guerillas:

Wm. Sales, Captain in 14th Tennessee cavalry

Wm. A. Ferring, Captain in 3d Confederate infantry.

J. T. Borum, Captain in Shaw's regiment.

J. E. Dourrigan, Lieutenant in 14th Tennessee cavalry.

James Donnigan, Lieutenant in Dawson's cavalry.

A. W. Henry, Lieutenant in 14th Tennessee cavalry.

E. E. Dent, Lieutenant in Faulkner's company.

Three rebel lieutenants and two captains will leave for Fort Warren to-night, in charge of Lieutenant Holmes, of the 8th Minnesota.

RECAPTURE OF REBEL PRISONERS.

Within the last few weeks fifty-five rebel prisoners have been captured—25 of whom are of those who have been in various parts of the country since Camp Douglas, and sighteen that have either escaped from other military prisons or who are members of the rebel army who have been absent from the army and worked their way North. Among the escapes two who gave a forged pass to Moulton to one Mr. Gas. He seemed to think, however, that the question was particularly Gaseous, and the smile on his face a little disconcerted the counsel, which is saying a great deal. He was dressed in full uniform, and looked paying to a Mr. Moody, of this city, one thousand one hundred dollars, within the time that the alleged bogus drafts had been drawn; and this question elicited a similar kind of "No you don't!" on the face of the witness, Mr. Evans said his reason for asking these questions was that he had been advised that the checks had been paid differently from the manner stated by the witness, viz: by giving their check for the amount. The witness disclaimed all knowledge of Mr. Gas and Mr. Moody, and was told that he might sit down, which he did, without asking—as Sam Weller did on a similar occasion—whether any other gentleman would like to ask him any other questions.

W. F. Coolbaugh, esq., the prosecutor, was then sworn. He had known Thos. Moulton since 1851 or 1852; knew prisoner when he came to Chicago; came to Chicago in Oct. A draft on Tabscott & Co. of New York was then produced, along with several others, which will be spoken of hereafter, dated Oct. 26th, 1863, for two thousand dollars, which witness said was paid to Moulton & Bebby. Moulton came to the bank in the forenoon of the 27th, and desired to open an account. He produced his card as a Commission Agent, which showed that his place of business was 244 Lake street; and he desired to get discounted an accepted draft, 11th Sept., at 60 days' date, on T. I. Tabscott. He said his partner was related to Mr. Tabscott; and that he had given him permission to draw on that gentleman. He also stated that he was buying goods, off and on, for Burbank & Co., of St. Paul, and would have to draw upon them also. Witness said from his knowledge of both these parties, as men of good business reputation, he was willing to discount on that statement. Moulton & Co., and that he discounted the draft spoken of, and placed the amount to his credit. This draft was on T. I. Tabscott. There was some confusion here, however, owing to the cross-questionings of the counsel for the defense as to the amount of this draft; and the witness said this was not the two thousand dollar draft. The transaction for this amount occurred on the 30th of October, when Moulton brought the draft (namely the two thousand dollar draft) to the Bank, which was on Tabscott & Co. South street, New York, and the teller finding that it was a draft on sight, submitted the same to Mr. Coolbaugh, who immediately asked Moulton if he had authority to draw at sight. He replied Yes; and that it would be paid as soon as it was presented. Upon this the amount was paid to Moulton, and placed to his credit on the bank books. The draft was sent forward with other remittances, and memoranda, to the Metropolitan Bank, New York, was duly presented, duly refused, and so duly returned to the Bank in Chicago, endorsed, &c., and was duly protested. Other drafts, and amongst them one for twelve hundred dollars, on Burbank & Co., were credited to Moulton, Bebby & Co., and duly protested in due time. He had already stated that when Moulton opened the account at the Bank, he (Moulton) told him that he was buying goods for Burbank, and would have to draw on him occasion from time to time, and he had no doubt the cashier thought when he paid the money that he was following strictly his instructions, and that the transaction was perfectly legitimate. Moulton thought no too, no doubt; and Cashier Bebby, in the absence of the cash in his breeches pockets. He was not satisfied with this, however, for on the 30th of October he (Moulton) brought another draft at sight for a thousand dollars on Burbank of St. Paul. The teller, as in duty bound, submitted it to witness and asked him, before entering it, if the bank could take it. He did take it, and placed to the credit of Moulton, Bebby & Co. another draft, which was duly presented, duly refused, and so duly returned to the Bank in Chicago, duly endorsed, &c., and duly protested. Other drafts, and amongst them one for twelve hundred dollars, on Burbank & Co., were credited to Moulton, Bebby & Co., and duly protested in due time. He had already stated that when Moulton opened the account at the Bank, he (Moulton) told him that he was buying goods for Burbank, and would have to draw on him occasion from time to time, and he had no doubt the cashier thought when he paid the money that he was following strictly his instructions, and that the transaction was perfectly legitimate. Moulton thought so too, no doubt; and cashier Bebby, in the absence from home